The history and genealogy of the Ocherklevych family from the village of Velykyi Lubin in the Lviv region in the second half of the eighteenth century - until 1945.

The ancestral home of the Ocherklevychs since the second half of the eighteenth century was the village of Velykyi Liubyn. This settlement has a long history and has been known in sources since the thirteenth century under the name Liubyn[1] . Over the centuries, Velykyi Liuben was owned by various private owners: Mykola Parava (early fifteenth century), Lviv burghers Wilczeks (second half of the fifteenth - early seventeenth centuries), Humetski (second half of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries), Svidzinski, and Jablonowski. It was during the time of the Yablonovskis that the area became known as a resort due to the presence of hydrogen sulfide springs. The last private owners of Velykyi Liuben were Kostiantyn and Adolf Brunytskyi . [2]

The Austrian period in the history of Velykyi Lubnyi took place between 1772 and 1918. In 1880, 2465 inhabitants lived here, of whom 1943 were Ukrainian Greek Catholics and 522 were Polish Roman Catholics[3] . The villagers were mainly engaged in agriculture, and crafts were also developed here. In the period between the two world wars (1919-1939), Velykyi Lubin was administratively part of the Lviv Voivodeship of the restored Polish state. A school has been operating in the village since 1867, and a branch of the Prosvita

[1] History of cities and villages of the Ukrainian SSR. Lviv region. K. 1968. C. 227.
[2] Słownik geograficzny Królestwa Polskiego i innych krajów słowiańskich. Warszawa, 1884. VOL. V. S. 408.
[3] Słownik geograficzny Królestwa Polskiego i innych krajów słowiańskich. Warszawa, 1884. VOL. V. S. 406.

Society since 1906, which promoted the cultural and national development of the villagers[4] . The documents of both institutions record representatives of the Ocherklevych family.

The village of Velykyi Liubin on the map of Friedrich von Mieg of the late eighteenth century

[4] Central State Historical Archive of Ukraine in Lviv (hereinafter referred to as CSHAL), f. 178, op. 2, p. 535, p. 4; CSHAL, f. 348, op. 1, p. 3522, p. 1.

Brunicki Palace in Wielkie Lwów

The ancient church of St. Nicholas became the center of the religious life of the Greek Catholic community in Velykyi Liuben, where they baptized children, married, and performed funeral services for the dead. For almost two centuries, the Ocherklevych family was also a parishioner of this church. Church documents became the main source base for our research, because until 1939, a priest was responsible for registering births, marriages, and deaths in a particular parish in Galicia, and a metric record had the force of a document issued by a government agency.

The earliest information on the history of the Ocherklevych family is contained in the family name. It comes from the nickname that the founder of the family received in the village community. In

the oldest metric books, the surname of Oleksandr Serhiiovych's ancestors was written in the transcription *Oczerkiewicz* - *Ocherkiewicz*. Obviously, the root of the surname indicates the verb *ocherkuvaty*, that is, to outline, or it is based on some dialectical word *ocherki*. What the original meaning and analogies were in these words remains a mystery today[5] . Ocherklevych belongs to the category of rare Ukrainian surnames. Before the outbreak of the Russian-Ukrainian war, in 2014, there were about 70 of its bearers living in Ukraine. Almost all of them lived in Lviv region[6] . In general, most Ukrainian surnames as hereditary family names were formed only in the second half of the eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries. In particular, in Galicia, this was due to the establishment of the Austrian Empire after 1772, which introduced new national orders, military service for the general population, and a new tax system. Both recruits to the army and taxpayers were registered by their surname, which was mostly an old nickname (street name). The priest was also obliged to record the family in the metric books of births, deaths, and marriages by the established surname .[7]

[5] Redko Y. Dictionary of Modern Ukrainian Surnames. Lviv, 2007. T.2. C. 904.
[6] https://ridni.org/очерклевич.
[7] Redko Y. Handbook of Ukrainian Surnames. K., 1968. C. 9, 33-34.

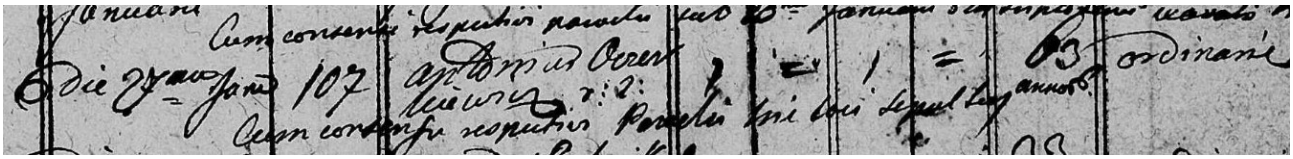
Distribution of the Ocherklevych surname in modern Ukraine (based on the materials of ridni.org)

The earliest known ancestor of Oleksandr Serhiiovych is **Anton Ocherklevych**, who was born around 1761. This date is derived from his death record. Anton died in Velykyi Liuben on January 27, 1824, at the age of 63[8] . It is difficult to find out where exactly he lived. In 1785, Anton's house was recorded as number 172, and two years later it was already number 179. In 1790, it was house number 184, in 1793, number 185, and in 1796, number 98. It seems that Anton did not have a permanent place of residence. This idea is also suggested by the fact that he is not listed in the first Austrian census of land and landowners of 1785-1787, known as the Josephine metric. Thus, Anton did not own land at that time and probably worked for

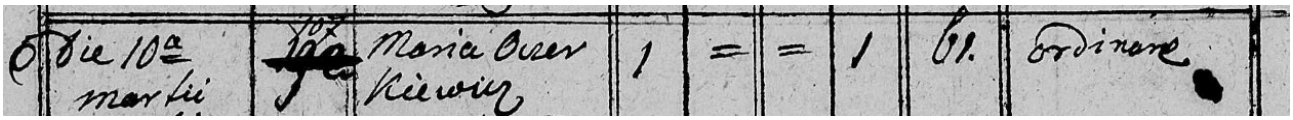
[8] TsIAL, f. 201, op. 4a, p. 3142, fol. 8.

wealthier owners, practiced a trade, or performed some duties in the lord's court.

Anton Ocherklevych's wife was Maria from the Zhyla family. Her date of death is known: she died on March 10, 1826, at the age of 61. Thus, Maria was 4 years older than Anton .[9]



Record of the death of Anton Ocherklevych. Velykyi Lubin, January 27, 1824. Central State Historical Archives in Lviv (hereinafter referred to as CSHAL), f. 201, op. 4a, p. 3142, p. 8

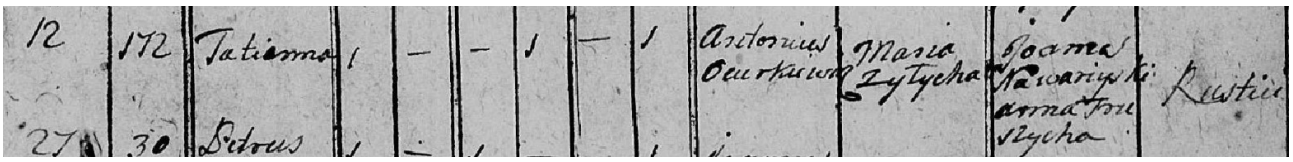


Death record of Maria, wife of Anton Ocherklevych. Velykyi Lubin, March 10, 1826.

TsIAL, f. 201, op. 4a, fol. 3142, p. 10zv.

There are six known children of Anton and Mariia Ocherklevych:

1. The eldest daughter, *Tatiana Antonivna Ocherklevych*, was born in Wielkie Lubień, in house number 172, on January 12, 1785. The child's godparents were Jan Navariski and Anna Truszykha .[10]



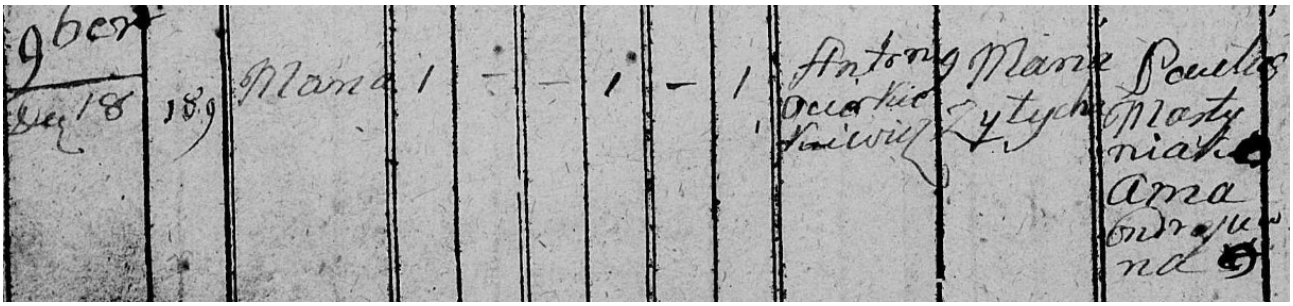
Record of the birth and baptism of Tetiana Antonivna Ocherklevych. Velykyi Lubin, January 12, 1785.

TsDIAL, f. 201, op. 4a, d. 3139, l. 4

2. The second daughter, *Maria Antonivna Ocherklevych*, was born on November 18, 1787, in the 189th house of Velykyi Liuben.

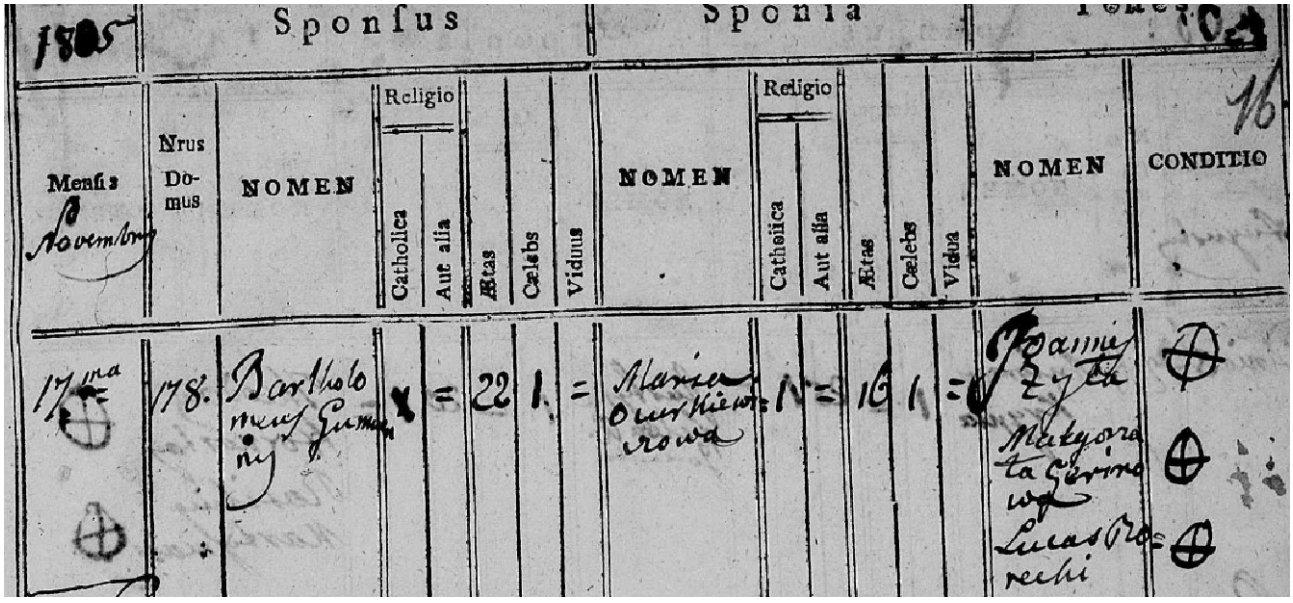
[9] TsIAL, f. 201, op. 4a, fol. 3142, p. 10zv.
[10] TsDIAL, f. 201, op. 4a, d. 3139, l. 4.

Pavlo Martyniak and Anna Andrushivna were invited as godparents[11] . At the age of 16, Maria Ocherklevych married Bartłomiej Humennyi, who was 22 years old. They were married in the Greek Catholic Church of Velykyi Liuben on November 17, 1805 .[12]



Record of the birth and baptism of Maria Antonivna Ocherklevych. Velykyi Lubin, November 18, 1787.

TsIAL, f. 201, op. 4a, f. 3139, p. 11zv.



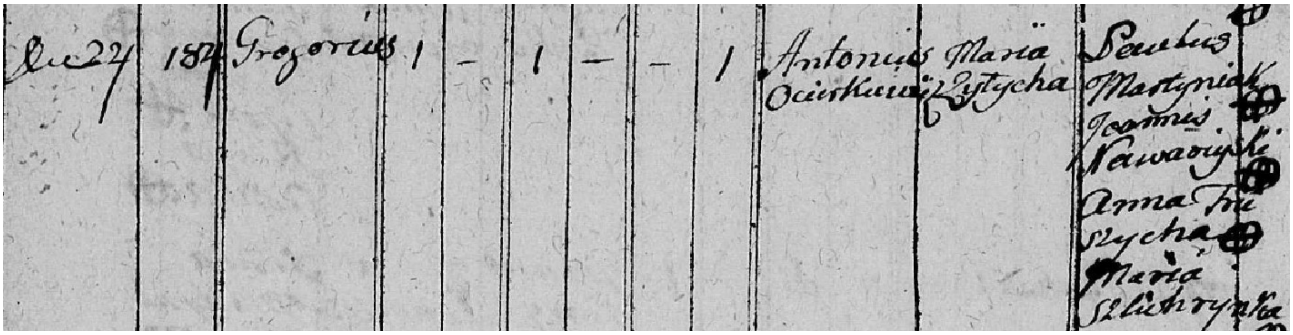
A record of the wedding of Maria Ocherklevych with Bartłomiej Humennyi. Velykyi Lubin, November 17, 1805.

TsIAL, f. 201, op. 4a, p. 3137, l. 16

3. The third child in the family of Anton and Maria Ocherklevych was a son, *Hryhorii*, born in Velykyi Luben (building 184) on

[11] TsIAL, f. 201, op. 4a, f. 3139, p. 11zv.
[12] TsIAL, f. 201, op. 4a, p. 3137, fol. 16.

November 24, 1790. Four people are named as his godparents: Pavlo Martyniak, Jan Navariski, Anna Truszykha, and Maria Stohrynka .[13]

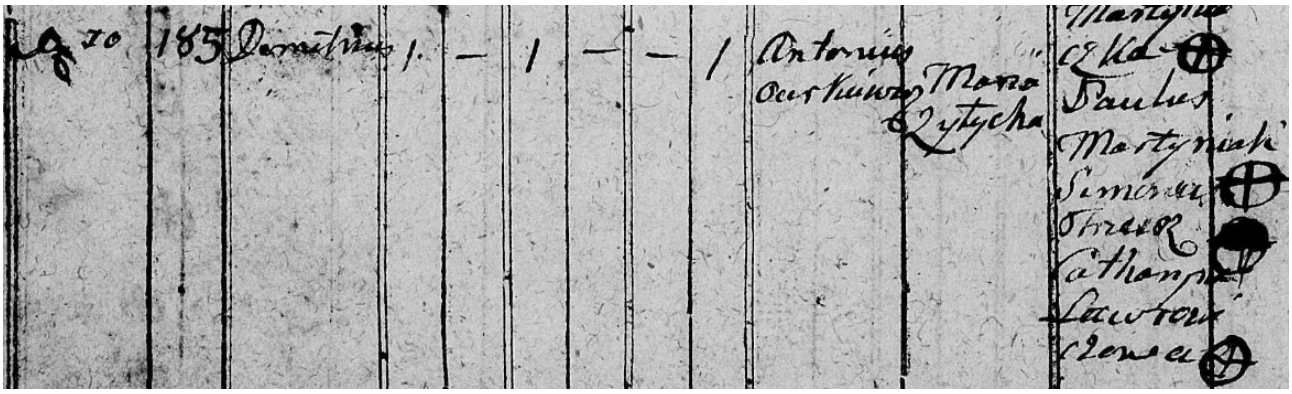


Record of the birth and baptism of Hryhorii Antonovych Ocherklevych. Velykyi Lubin, November 24, 1790.

TsDIAL, f. 201, op. 4a, f. 3139, p. 23pp.

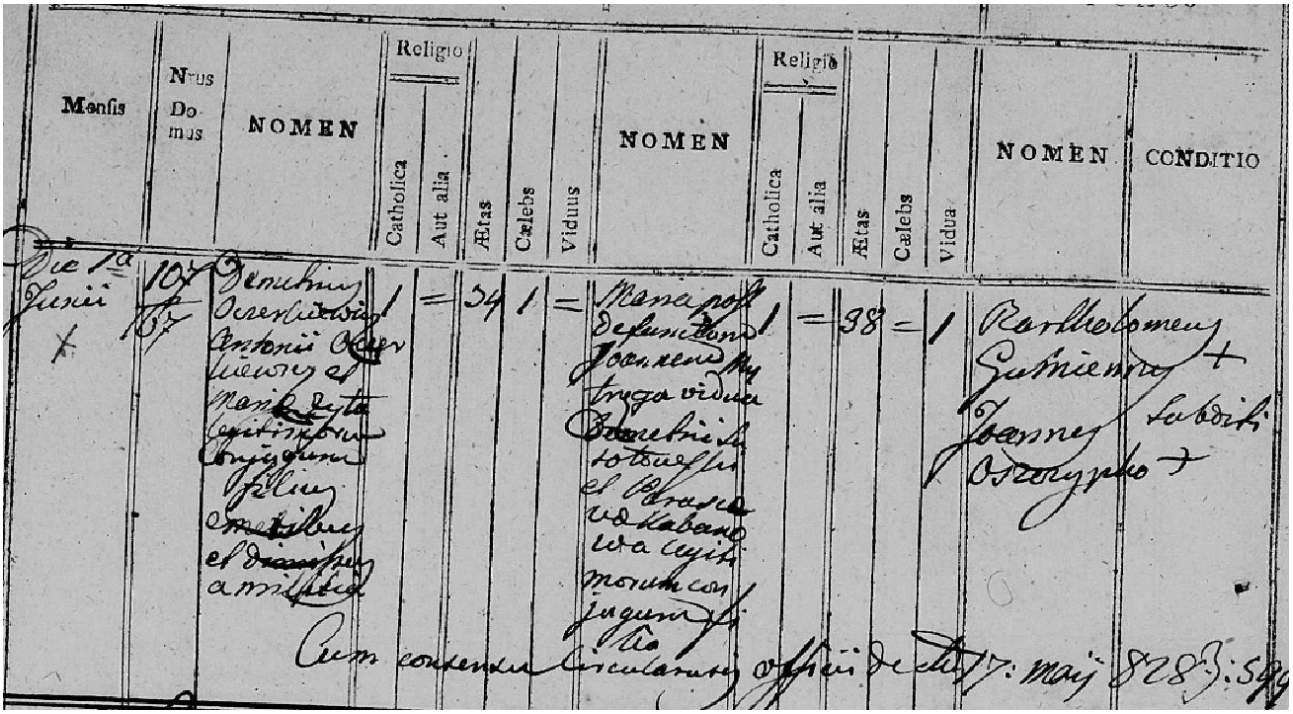
4. *Dmytro Antonovych Ocherklevych* was born on November 10, 1793, in the 185th house of Lubeny the Great. The boy's godparents were Pavlo Martyniak, Semen Trush, and Kateryna Lavrochivna[14] . As a young man, Dmytro Ocherklevych joined the Austrian army. In the late 1820s, he returned home and at the age of 34 married Maria, the daughter of Dmytro Susolowski. The bride was 38 years old at the time and a widow of her first husband, Ivan Mytryza[15] . On December 31, 1851, Maria died. Six months later, on June 1, 1852, Dmytro remarried. He married 45-year-old Maria, the daughter of Ivan Kosovyna, who also became a widow after her first husband, Mykhailo Harvat[16] . The couple did not live long, six months later, on October 28, 1852, Maria died. Dmytro did not outlive his second wife by much and died on March 25, 1855, at the age of 62[17] . He had no children.

[13] TsDIAL, f. 201, op. 4a, f. 3139, p. 23pp.
[14] TsDIAL, f. 201, op. 4a, f. 3139, p. 36pp.
[15] TsDIAL, f. 201, op. 4a, f. 3137, p. 34pp.
[16] TsDIAL, f. 201, op. 4a, f. 3145, p. 19zv.
[17] TsIAL, f. 201, op. 4a, p. 3147, fol. 38.



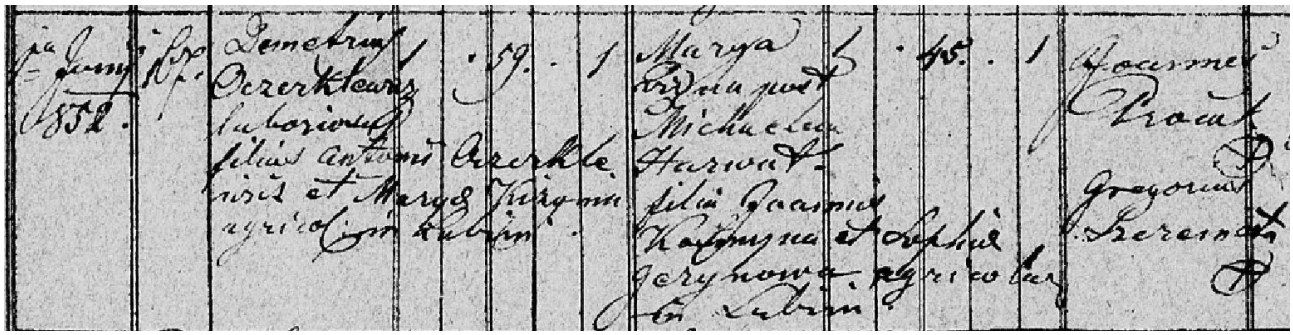
Record of the birth and baptism of Dmytro Antonovych Ocherklevych. Velykyi Lubin. November 10, 1793.

TsDIAL, f. 201, op. 4a, f. 3139, p. 36pp.



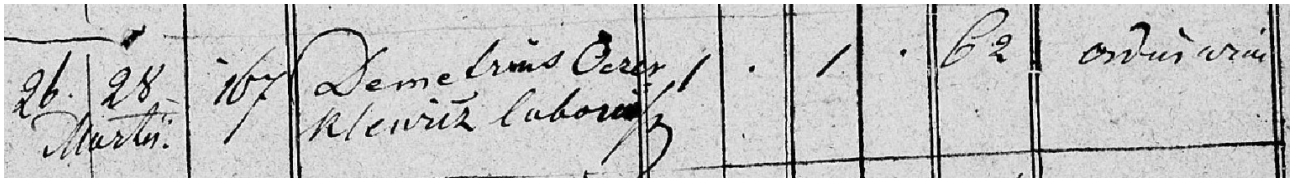
Record of the marriage of Dmytro Antonovych Ocherklevych to Mariia Dmytrivna Susolovska-Mytryha. Velykyi Liubin, June 1, 1828.

TsDIAL, f. 201, op. 4a, f. 3137, p. 34pp.



Record of the second marriage of Dmytro Antonovych Ocherklevych to Mariia Ivanovna Kosovyna-Harvat. Velykyi Lubin, June 1, 1852.

TsDIAL, f. 201, op. 4a, f. 3145, p. 19zv.



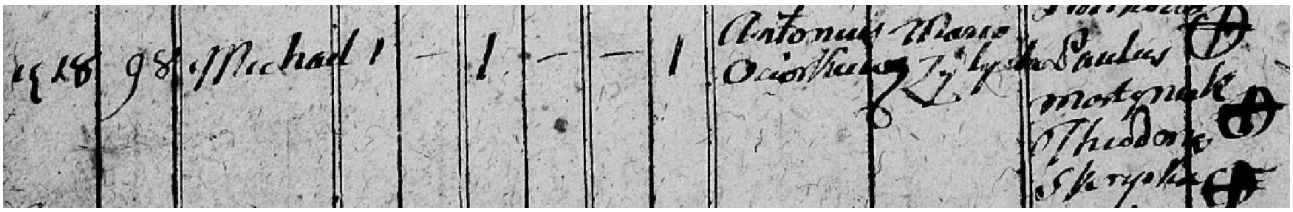
Death record of Dmytro Antonovych Ocherklevych. Velykyi Lubin, March 25, 1855.

TsIAL, f. 201, op. 4a, p. 3147, l. 38

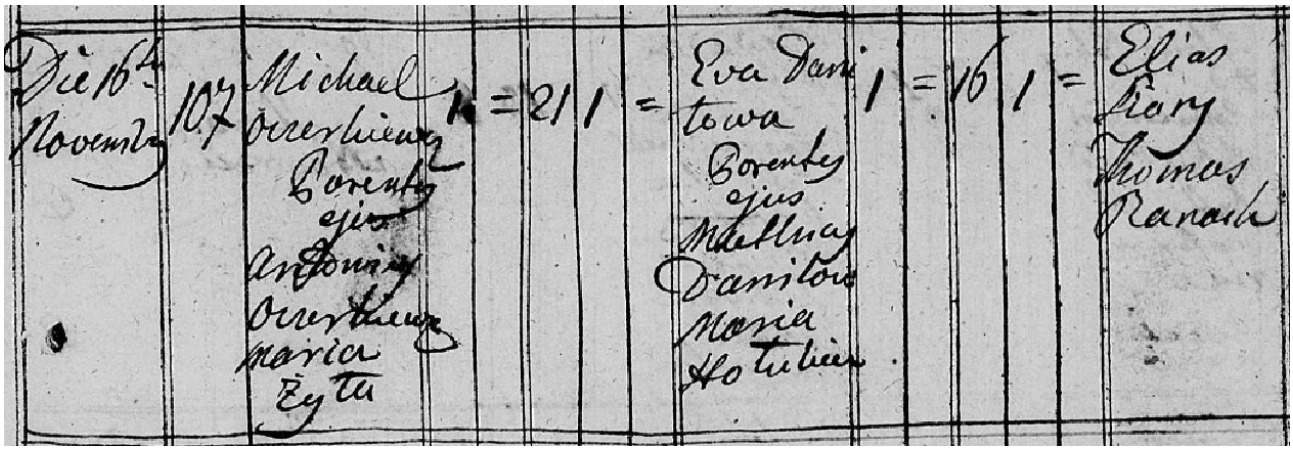
5. *Mykhailo Antonovych Ocherklevych* was born in house number 98 in Velykyi Liuben on September 18, 1796. Pavlo Martyniak, Theodore Skrypka, and Anna Lakotsykha were invited as godparents[18] . Subsequently, Mykhailo Ocherklevych founded a separate family branch. He and his descendants lived in the courtyard at #192. On November 16, 1817. Mykhailo married Eva Matviyivna Danyliv (in other documents, Havryliv)[19] . The couple's children were Anna (born on 2.07.1821)[20] , Mykola (6.12.1823-4.01.1858)[21] , Hryhorii (24.11.1825)[22] , Mariia (30.03.1828-3.04.1828)[23] , Ivan Sr. (19.06.1829)[24] and Ivan Jr. (17.08.1838)[25] . Of this offspring, the family of Mykhailo Antonovych was continued in the next generation by Anna, Hryhorii, and Ivan Jr. Mykhailo Ocherklevych is mentioned in the second major census of lands and landowners conducted by the Austrian authorities in 1820. The census was called the Franciscan metric after the then emperor. According to the land cadastre, Mykhailo Antonovych owned 11 plots

[18] TsDIAL, f. 201, op. 4a, d. 3139, l. 47zv.
[19] TsIAL, f. 201, op. 4a, p. 3137, l. 22.
[20] TsIAL, f. 201, op. 4a, p. 3141, fol. 15.
[21] TsDIAL, f. 201, op. 4a, r. 3141, p. 28f. 28pp.; TsDIAL, f. 201, op. 4a, f. 3147, p. 45pp.
[22] TsDIAL, f. 201, op. 4a, sk. 3141, p. 38pp.
[23] TsIAL, f. 201, op. 4a, p. 3141, p. 54; TsIAL, f. 201, op. 4a, p. 3142, p. 15.
[24] TsDIAL, f. 201, op. 4a, d. 3141, p. 62.
[25] TsDIAL, f. 201, op. 4a, p. 3146, l. 7.

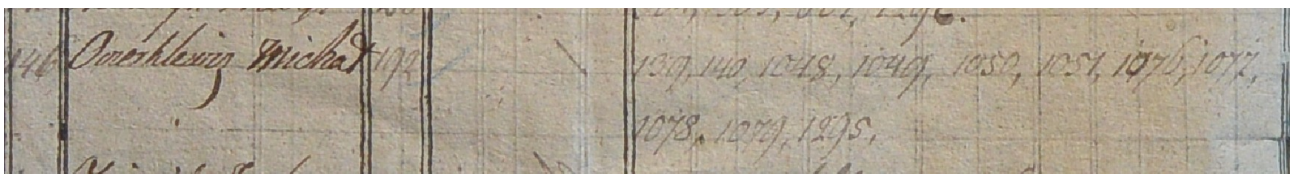
of land with a total area of 14 morgues and 84 square sazhens. By modern standards, this amounts to 7.87 hectares. In the nineteenth century, such land ownership was just enough to support a large peasant family and livestock. However, we can assume that Mykhailo did not use this land alone, but with his brothers, since they are not mentioned in the land census .[26]



Record of the birth and baptism of Mykhailo Antonovych Ocherklevych. Velykyi Lubin, September 18, 1796.
TsDIAL, f. 201, op. 4a, d. 3139, l. 47zv.



Record of the wedding of Mykhailo Ocherklevych with Eva Matviyivna Danyliv. Velykyi Liubin, November 16, 1817.
TsIAL, f. 201, op. 4a, p. 3137, l. 22

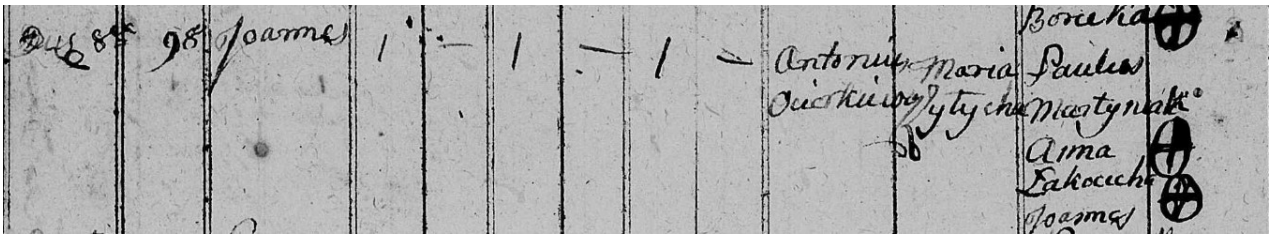


[26] TsIAL, f. 20, op. 14, f. 124, p. 123pp.

A list of cadastral numbers of plots owned by Mykhailo Ocherklevych according to the 1820 land census.

TsIAL, f. 20, op. 14, f. 124, p. 123pp.

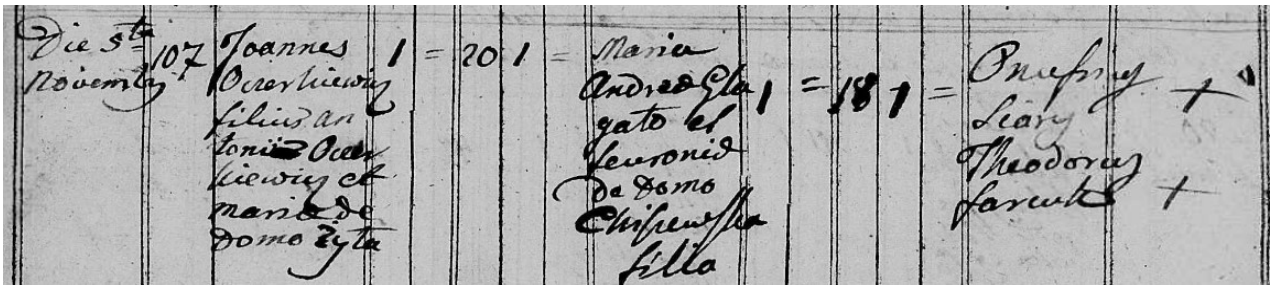
6. The younger son of Anton and Maria, **Ivan Ocherklevych**, was born in Wielkie Lubny, in house number 98, on August 8, 1800. On the same day he was baptized in a local church, his godparents were Pavlo Martyniak (the fifth godfather in the family), Anna Lokoczykha, and Jan Navariski (the third godfather)[27] . Ivan Antonovych Ocherklevych is Oleksandr Serhiiovych's seventh-generation direct ancestor. On November 5, 1820, at the age of twenty, he married Maria, the daughter of Andrii Humennyi and Fevroniia Khichevska. The young woman was 18 years old at the time. The wedding took place in the church of St. Nicholas the Great. The event was witnessed by Onufriy Syaryi and Theodore Fortsuk[28] . According to his social status, Ivan Ocherklevych is referred to in the documents as an *agricola*, or peasant or farmer. Obviously, agriculture, and possibly some handicrafts, were his main occupation. He and his family lived in house number 192, where his older brother Mykhailo also ran a business.



Record of the birth and baptism of Ivan Antonovych Ocherklevych. Velykyi Lubin, August 8, 1800.

TsDIAL, f. 201, op. 4a, f. 3140, l. 4zv.

[27] TsDIAL, f. 201, op. 4a, f. 3140, l. 4zv.
[28] TsDIAL, f. 201, op. 4a, f. 3137, p. 25pp.

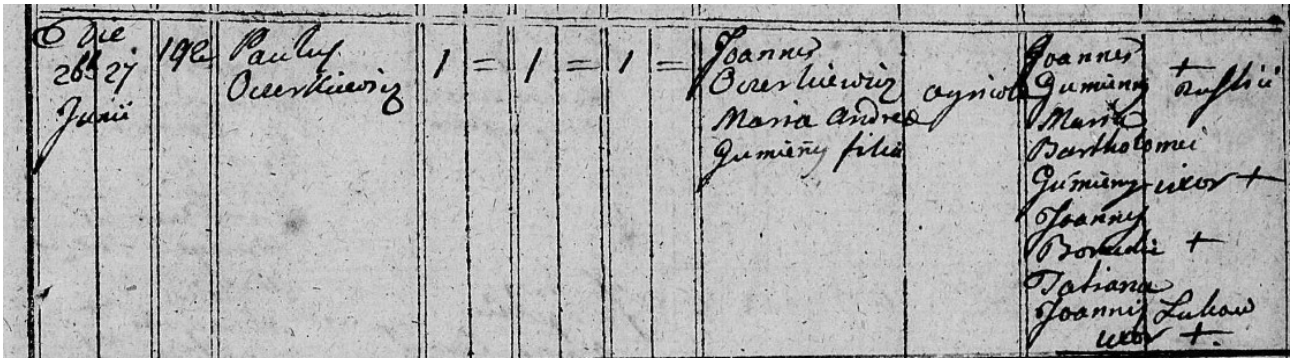


A record of the wedding of Ivan Antonovych Ocherklevych with Maria Andriivna Humenna. Velykyi Liubin, November 5, 1820.

TsDIAL, f. 201, op. 4a, sk. 3137, fol. 25zv

Ivan Antonovych and Maria Andriivna's offspring were not large. They had two sons and a daughter:

1. The eldest son, *Pavlo Ivanovych Ocherklevych*, was born in the 192nd house of Velykyi Liuben on June 26, 1823. He was baptized the next day, his godparents were Ivan Humennyi, Maria, wife of Bartolomei Humennyi, Ivan Boretskyi, and Tetiana, wife of Ivan Lukiv[29] . It was Paul's descendants who continued Ivan's line.



Record of the birth and baptism of Pavlo Ivanovych Ocherklevych. Velykyi Lubin, June 26/27, 1823.

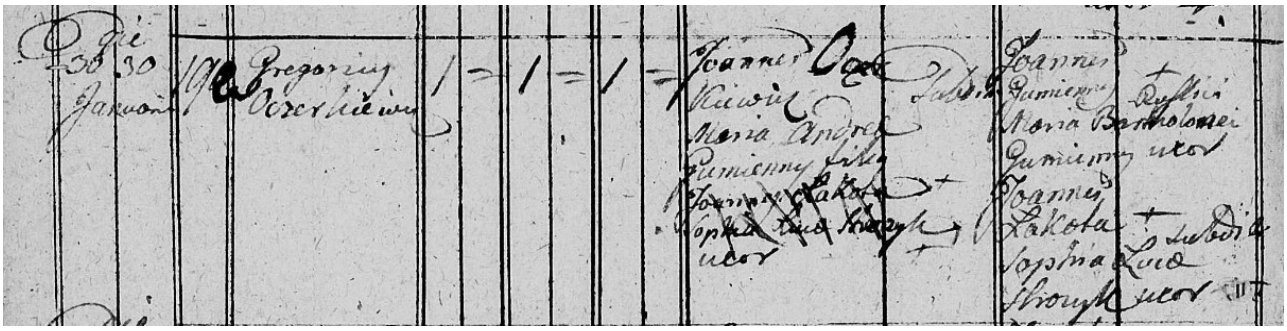
TSIAL, f. 201, op. 4a, p. 3141, l. 26

2. *Hryhorii Ivanovych Ocherklevych* was born on January 30, 1826. He was baptized on the same day, his godparents were Ivan Humennyi, Maria, wife of Bartolomei Humennyi, Ivan Lakota, and Sofia, wife of Luka Hronyk[30] . Hryhorii married three times and all

[29] TsIAL, f. 201, op. 4a, p. 3141, fol. 26.
[30] TsDIAL, f. 201, op. 4a, f. 3141, l. 40zv.

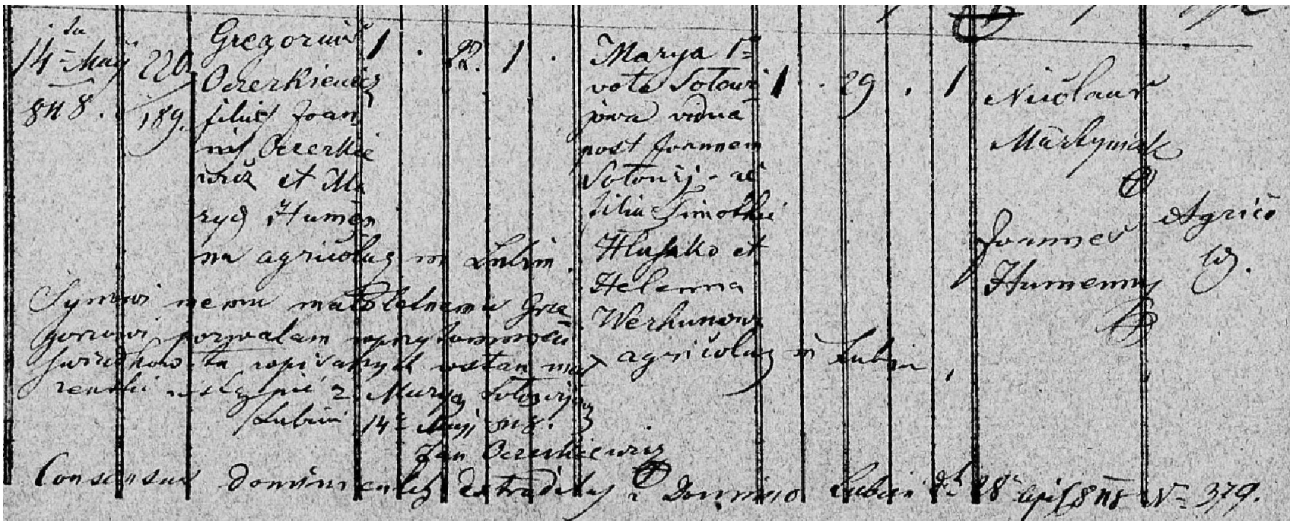
three times to widows. His first wife was Maria, the daughter of Tymofii Hlushko, a widow of Ivan Solovii. They were married on May 14, 1848. Hryhorii was 22 years old, and the bride was 29[31] . The couple lived together for 34 years. On May 5, 1882, Maria died[32] . They had no children together. For the second time, Hryhorii married Theodosia (also called Eufimia in the documents), who was the illegitimate daughter of Maria Martyniak and the widow of Yevstafii Venhrynovskyi. At the time of her second marriage, she was 37 years old. Hryhorii and Teodosia got married on 23 May 1882, i.e. barely 17 days after the death of Hryhorii's previous wife[33] . In this marriage, Hryhorii Ocherklevych had two daughters who died as infants: Maria died on April 7, 1884, of a sore throat, being 4 months old; Anna died on March 9, 1886, of convulsions at the age of six months[34] . There are no records of the births of these children, perhaps they were baptized not in Wielkie Lubny or in the church[35] . The mother of these daughters, Teodosia, died on January 30, 1886[36] . Three weeks later, Hryhorii married for the third time. On February 23, 1886, he married Kateryna, the daughter of Joseph Stangret, the widow of a certain Kertutsky. She was already 54 years old, and Hryhorii was 60, so it is clear that there were no children in this marriage[37] . Hryhorii Ivanovych Ocherklevych died on October 3, 1900, at the age of 73. According to the priest, he committed suicide by hanging .[38]

[31] TsIAL, f. 201, op. 4a, fol. 3145, p. 12zv.
[32] TsDIAL, f. 201, op. 4a, d. 6794, p. 43.
[33] TsDIAL, f. 201, op. 4a, f. 6796, p. 37pp.
[34] TsIAL, f. 204, op. 4a, 6794, fol. 51, 61zv.
[35] TsIAL, f. 204, op. 4a, 6794, fol. 61zv.
[36] TsIAL, f. 204, op. 4a, 6794, p. 61.
[37] TsIAL, f. 204, op. 4a, 6796, p. 49.
[38] TsIAL, f. 201, op. 4a, fol. 9191, p. 153.



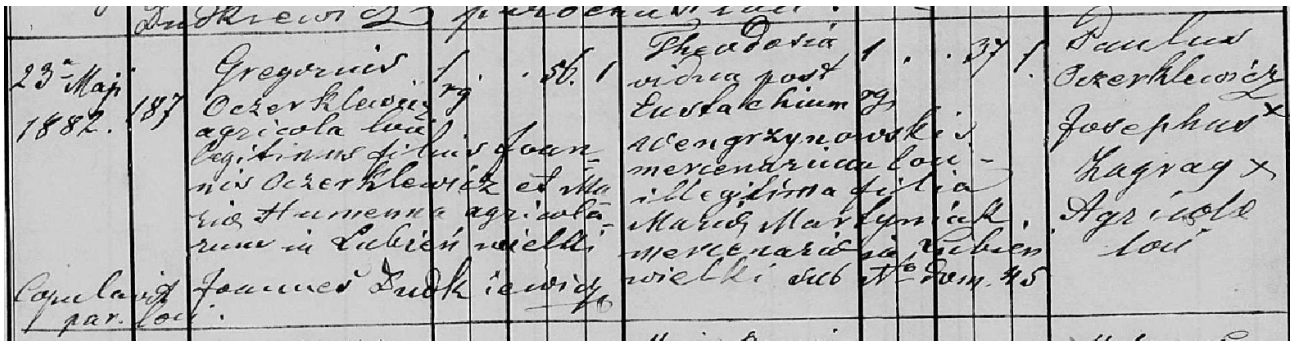
Record of the birth and baptism of Hryhorii Ivanovych Ocherklevych. Velykyi Lubin, January 30, 1826.

TsDIAL, f. 201, op. 4a, f. 3141, l. 40zv.



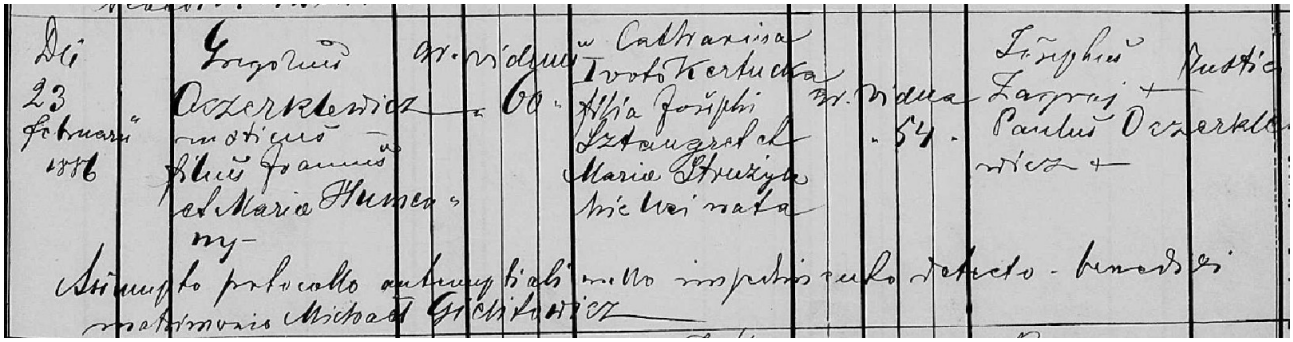
Record of the marriage of Hryhorii Ivanovych Ocherklevych to Mariia Tymofiivna Hlushko-Solovii. Velykyi Lubin, May 14, 1848.

TsIAL, f. 201, op. 4a, fol. 3145, p. 12zv.



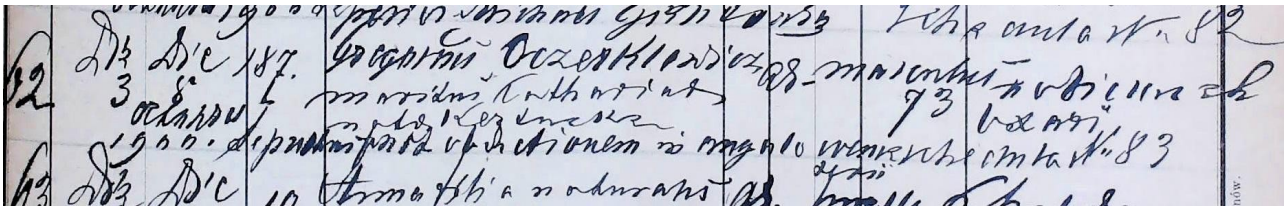
Record of the second marriage of Hryhorii Ocherklevych to Teodosia Martyniak-Węgrzynowska. Velykyi Lubin, March 23, 1882.

TsDIAL, f. 201, op. 4a, f. 6796, p. 37pp.



Record of the third marriage of Hryhorii Ocherklevych to Kateryna Iosypfivna Stangret-Kertutska. Velykyi Liubin, February 23, 1886.

TsDIAL, f. 204, op. 4a, 6796, p. 49



Death record of Hryhorii Ivanovych Ocherklevych. Velykyi Lubin, October 3, 1900.

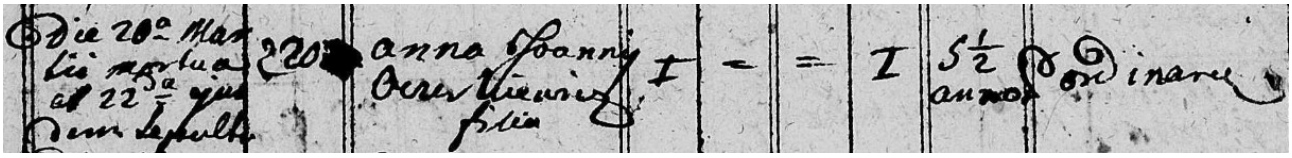
TsIAL, f. 201, op. 4a, p. 9191, fol. 153

3. The only daughter of Ivan Antonovych and Mariia Andriivna, *Anna Ocherklevych* was born in Velykyi Liuben on October 30, 1828. Her godparents were four people: Ivan Humennyi, Maria, the wife of Bartolomei Humennyi, Yakiv Humennyi, and Paraskevii, the wife of Dmytro Zhyla[39] . Anna died as a child on March 20, 1834 .[40]

Record of the birth and baptism of Anna Ocherklevych. Lubin the Great, October 30, 1828.

[39] TsDIAL, f. 201, op. 4a, d. 3141, p. 56.
[40] TsDIAL, f. 201, op. 4a, fol. 3142, p. 29pp.

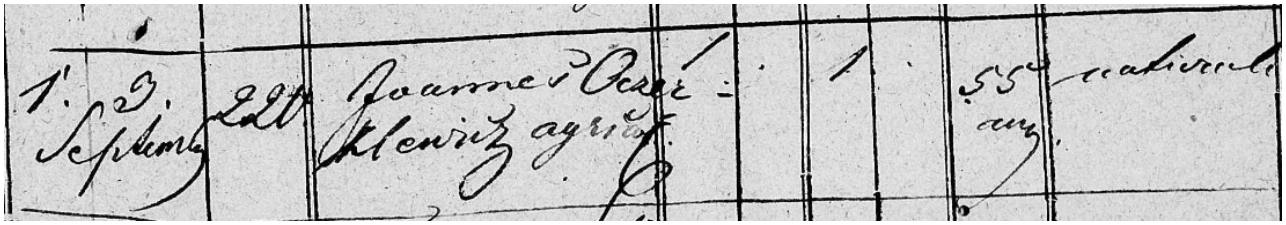
TsDIAL, f. 201, op. 4a, p. 3141, l. 56



Death record of Anna Ocherklevych. Lubin the Great, October 30, 1828.

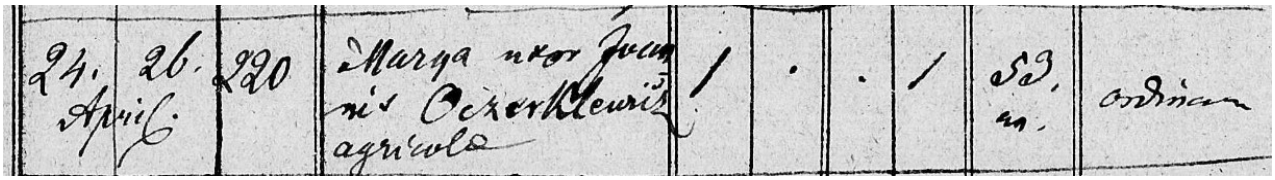
TsDIAL, f. 201, op. 4a, fol. 3142, p. 29pp.

The parents of the described offspring, Ivan Antonovych and Maria Andriivna, died in the same year: Maria - at the age of 53 on April 24, and Ivan - at the age of 55 on September 1, 1855. The priest did not specify the explicit causes of the couple's deaths, only wrote that they died "natural" and "ordinary," i.e., non-violent deaths .[41]



Death record of Ivan Antonovych Ocherklevych. Velykyi Lubin, August 1, 1855.

TsDIAL, f. 201, op. 4a, p. 3147, l. 40



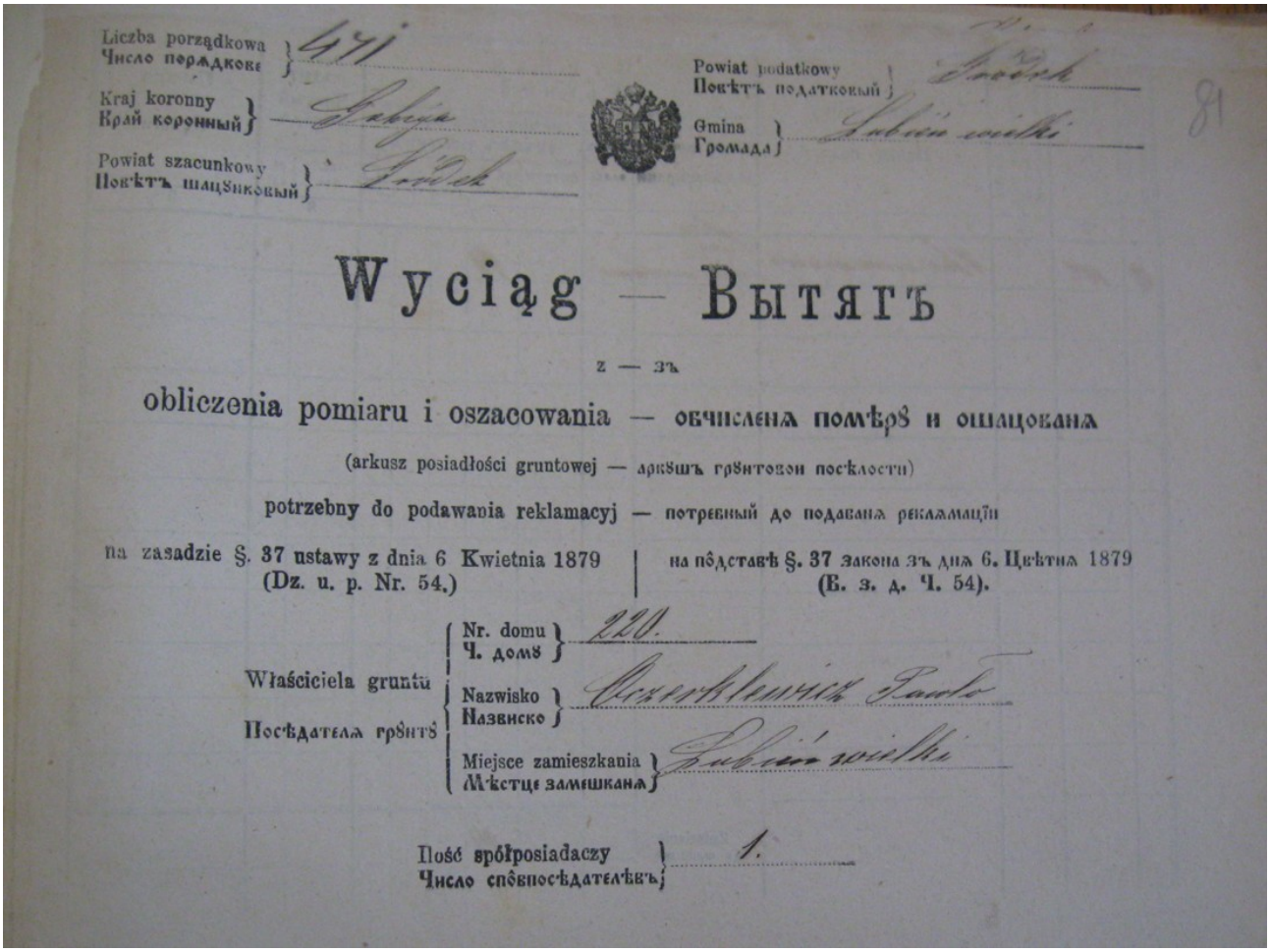
Death record of Maria Andriivna, wife of Ivan Ocherklevych. Velykyi Lubin, April 24, 1855.

TsDIAL, f. 201, op. 4a, f. 3147, p. 38pp.

In the next generation, the family was continued by **Pavlo Ivanovych Ocherklevych**. He lived all his life in Wielkie Lubny, in house number 220. The house was probably located somewhere closer to the center of the village, in a place called "Plac miejscowy". The house and its yard were not large; according to the 1879 land cadastre, the area was 14 square sazhens (50.4 square meters)[42] .

[41] TSIAL, f. 201, op. 4a, sk. 3147, fol. 38pp. to 40.
[42] TSIAL, f. 186, op. 1, f. 3496, pp. 81-81pp.

Pavlo Ocherklevych also had a dozen small plots scattered in different neighborhoods of Velykyi Liuben. Together, their area amounted to 3 morgues and 1045 square sazhens (2.06 hectares). The annual income from them was estimated at 17 zlotys and 30 kreutzers[43] . In the nineteenth century, such land tenure was barely enough to support a large peasant family living solely on the fruits of agricultural work and to feed livestock. Yields remained low, with winter crops yielding an average of 6 and spring crops 4-5 centners per hectare .[44]



Liczba porządkowa / Число порядкове 471
Kraj koronny / Край коронный Galicya
Powiat szacunkowy / Повѣтъ шацунковый Sokal
Powiat podatkowy / Повѣтъ податковый Sokal
Gmina / Громада Lubień wielki

Wyciąg — Вытягъ

z — зъ

obliczenia pomiaru i oszacowania — обчисленя помѣрꙋ и ошацованя

(arkusz posiadłości gruntowej — аркꙋшъ грꙋнтовои посѣлости)

potrzebny do podawania reklamacyj — потребный до подаванꙗ рекламацій

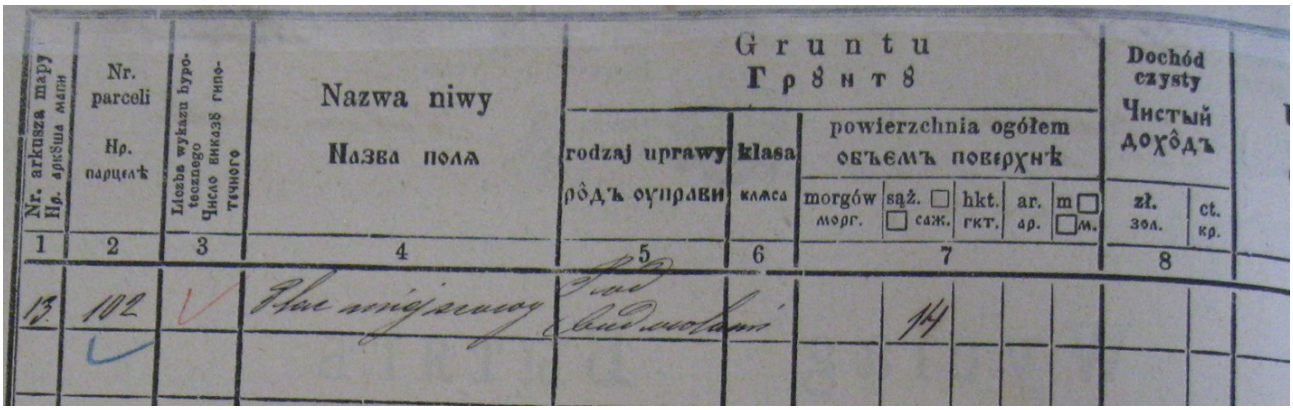
na zasadzie §. 37 ustawy z dnia 6 Kwietnia 1879 (Dz. u. p. Nr. 54.)

на пѣдставѣ §. 37 закона зъ дня 6. Цѣтня 1879 (Б. з. д. Ч. 54).

Właściciela gruntu / Посѣдателꙗ грꙋнтꙋ
Nr. domu / Ч. домꙋ 220.
Nazwisko / Назвиско Ocherklewicz Paweł
Miejsce zamieszkania / Мѣстце замешканꙗ Lubień wielki

Ilość spółposiadaczy / Число спѣвпосѣдателѣвъ 1.

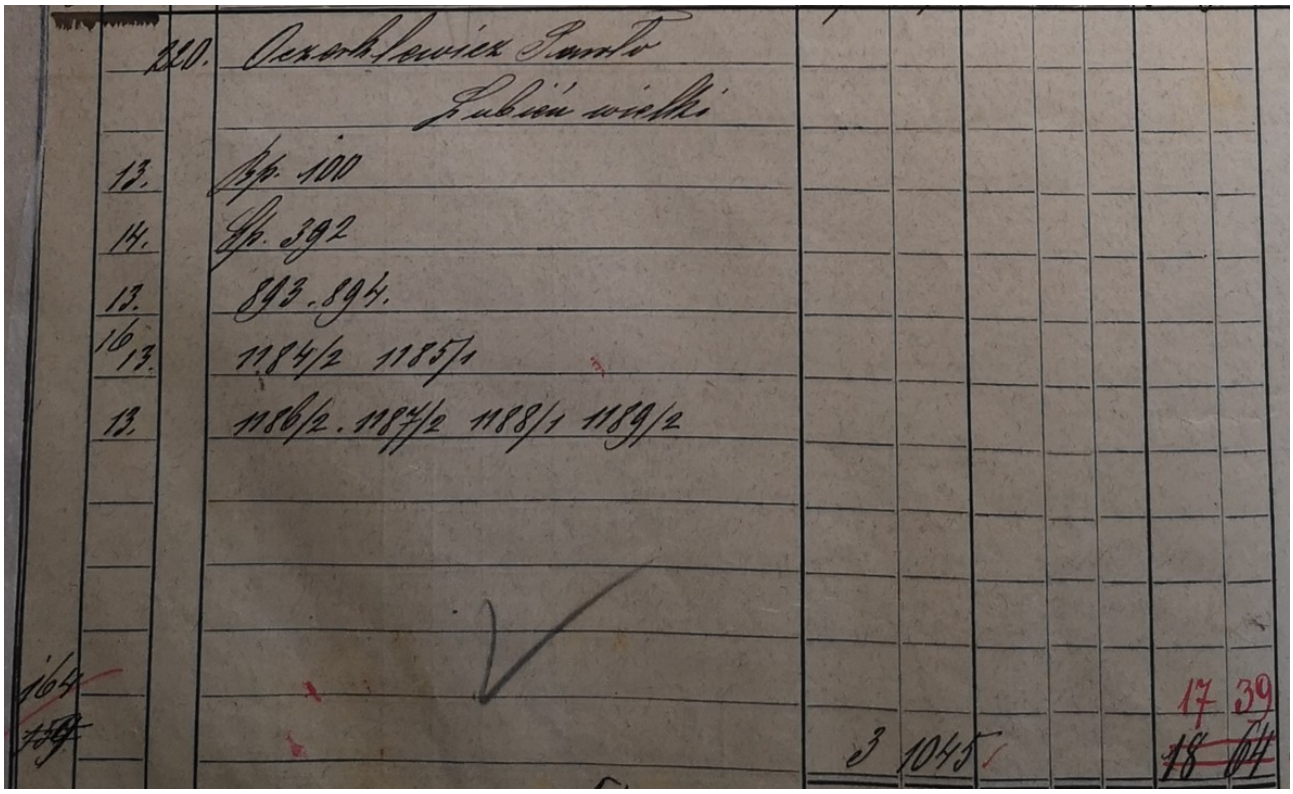
[43] TsIAL, f. 186, op. 1, f. 3498, p. 26pp.
[44] Arkusha O., Kondratiuk K., Mudryi M., Sukhyi O. Time of the Nations. History of Ukraine in the nineteenth century. Lviv, 2016. C. 106.



Nr. arkusza mapy Нр. аркуша мапи	Nr. parceli Нр. парцелъ	Liczba wykazu bydlęcego Число виказів гипотичного	Nazwa niwy Назва поля	Gruntu Грънтъ: rodzaj uprawy рôдъ оупрàви	klasa класа	powierzchnia ogółem объемъ повєрхнѣ: morgów морг. / sąż. саж. / hkt. гкт. / ar. ар. / m м.	Dochód czysty Чистый дохôдъ: zł. зол. / ct. кр.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
13	102	✓	Plac mieszkalny	Pust		14	

An extract from the land records with information about the plot under the house of Pavlo Ocherklevych. Velykyi Liubin, 1879.

TSIAL, f. 186, op. 1, f. 3496, pp. 81-81pp.

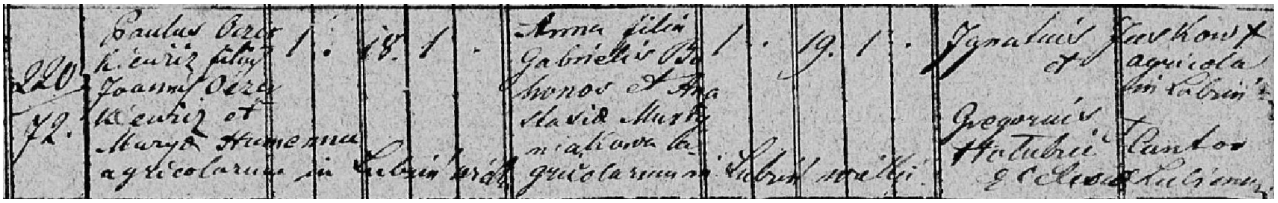


220. Ocherklewicz Pawło
Lubień wielki
13. Gr. 100
14. Gr. 392
13. 893. 894.
16/13. 1184/2 1185/1
13. 1186/2. 1187/2 1188/1 1189/2
164
339
3 1045
17 39
18 64

A list of cadastral numbers of Pavlo Ocherklevych's plots, measurements of their area, and profitability according to the 1881 journal of landowners of Velykyi Lubenii.

During his life, Pavlo Ocherklevych had to start a family twice. For the first time, he married Anna, the daughter of Havrylo Bohonos and Anastasiia Martyniak, on February 7, 1841. Pavlo was 18 years old, and his bride was a year older. The couple was married in the

church of St. Nicholas the Great in Liuben. The event was witnessed by Ignatiy Yuskiv and Hryhoriy Holubets . [45]



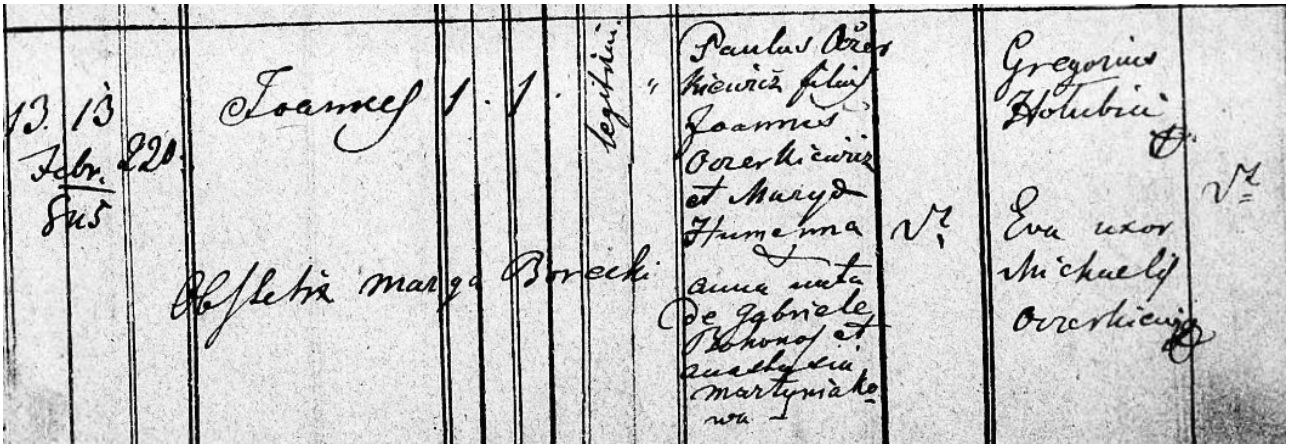
Record of the wedding of Pavlo Ivanovych Ocherklevych with Anna Havrylivna Bohonos. Velykyi Liubin, February 7, 1841.

Pavlo Ivanovych lived with his first wife for several years. Four children were born in this marriage:

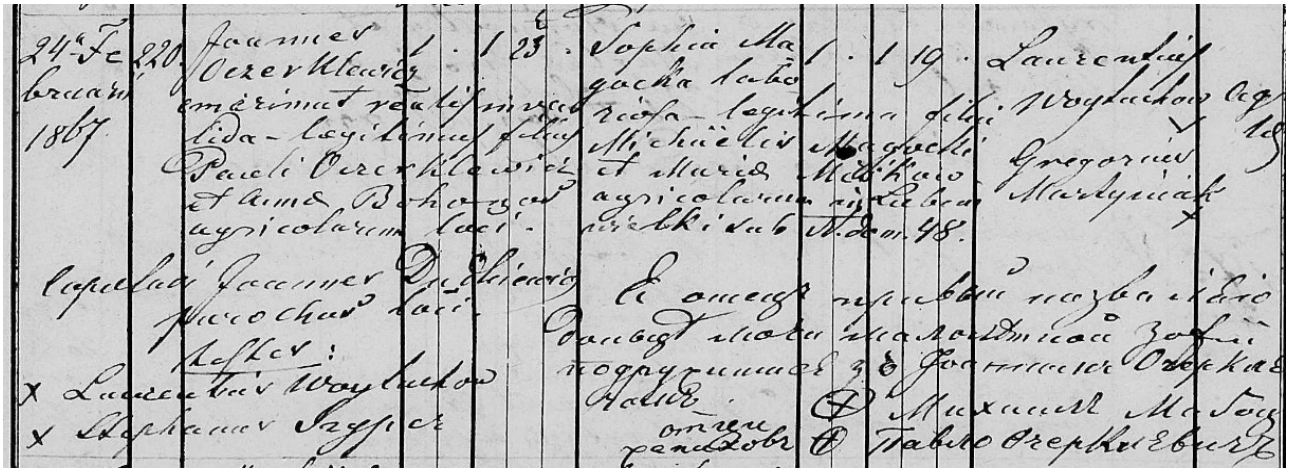
1. The eldest son, *Ivan Pavlovych Ocherklevych*, was born on February 13, 1845. He was baptized on the same day, his godparents were Hryhorii Holubets and Eva, the wife of Mykhailo Ocherklevych[46] . Upon reaching the age of majority, on February 24, 1867, Ivan Ocherklevych married Sofia, the daughter of Mykhailo Mahotskyi, who lived in Wielkie Lubny at yard 48. At the time, Ivan was 23 years old, and Sofia was 19[47] . Between 1869 and 1890, the couple had seven children: Maria (born on 21.09.1869)[48] , Kateryna (born on 9.01.1872)[49] , Ivan (born on 30.01.1874)[50] , Petro (born on 30.06.1876)[51] , Anna (13.01.1879 - 11.03.1879)[52] , Sofia (11.07.1880 - 9.04.1882)[53] , Ksenia (1886 - 18.06.1889)[54] and Andrii (30.08.1890 - 30.08.1890)[55] . Of Ivan Pavlovych's children, his sons Ivan and Petro married girls from the village of Sukhovoli, where they moved to live

[45] TsDIAL, f. 201, op. 4a, sk. 3145, fol. 2zv.
[46] TsDIAL, f. 201, op. 4a, p. 3149, l. 5.
[47] TsIAL, f. 201, op. 4a, p. 6796, fol. 2.
[48] TsIAL, f. 201, op. 4a, f. 3149, p. 162pp.
[49] TsDIAL, f. 201, op. 4a, d. 6795, p. 77.
[50] TsDIAL, f. 201, op. 4a, f. 6795, l. 96zv.
[51] TsDIAL, f. 201, op. 4a, p. 6795, fol. 115.
[52] TsDIAL, f. 201, op. 4a, r. 6794, p. 34zv. 34pp.; TsIAL, f. 201, op. 4a, f. 6795, p. 138.
[53] TsIAL, f. 201, op. 4a, d. 6794, p. 41; TsIAL, f. 201, op. 4a, d. 6795, p. 151pp.
[54] TSIAL, f. 201, op. 4a, d. 6794, p. 73zv.
[55] TsIAL, f. 201, op. 4a, d. 6794, p. 77zv.; TsIAL, f. 201, op. 4a, d. 6795, p. 173.

with their sons-in-law. Thus, separate branches of the Ocherklevych family appeared there. Maria Ocherklevych never married, but she had a daughter out of wedlock: Magdalena (born 27.07.1891) .[56]



Record of the birth and baptism of Ivan Pavlovich Ocherklevych. Velykyi Lubin, February 13, 1845. TSIAL, f. 201, op. 4a, d. 3149, p. 5

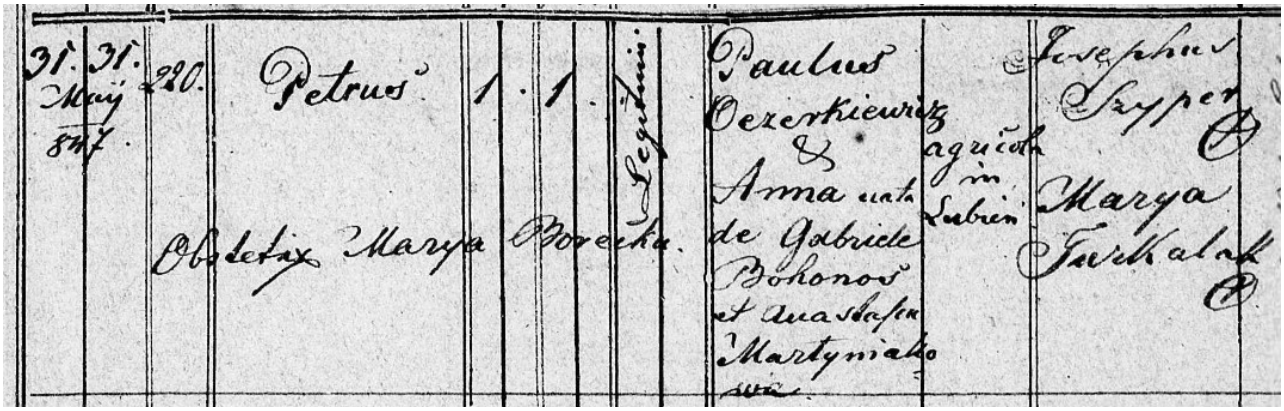


A record of the wedding of Ivan Pavlovych Ocherklevych with Sofia Mykhailivna Mahotska. Velykyi Lubin, February 24, 1867.
TSIAL, f. 201, op. 4a, p. 6796, fol. 2

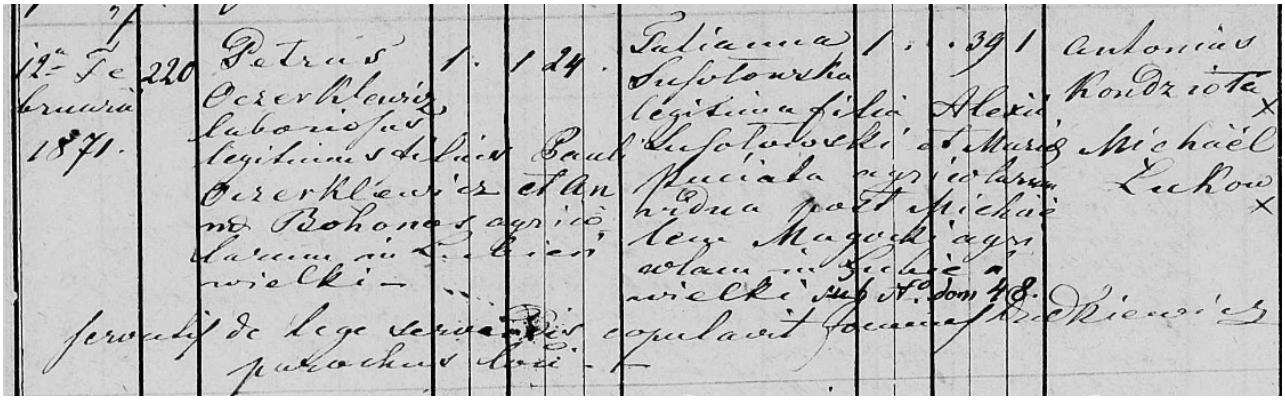
2. *Petro Pavlovych Ocherklevych* was born in house No. 220 in Velykyi Lubnyi on May 31, 1847. His godparents were Joseph Shiper and Maria Turkaliak[57] . At the age of 24, on February 11, 1871, Petro Ocherklevych married Tetiana, the daughter of Oleksa Susolowski. The bride was already 39 years old and widowed after the death of

[56] TsIAL, f. 201, op. 4a, f. 6795, p. 182pp.
[57] TsIAL, f. 201, op. 4a, p. 3149, l. 23.

her first husband, Mykhailo Mahotskyi[58] . The couple had one child together, a daughter Anastasia, who was born on May 13, 1872, and died six months later (September 17, 1872) . [59]



Record of the birth and baptism of Petro Pavlovych Ocherklevych. Velykyi Lubin, May 31, 1847. TSIAL, f. 201, op. 4a, p. 3149, fol. 23

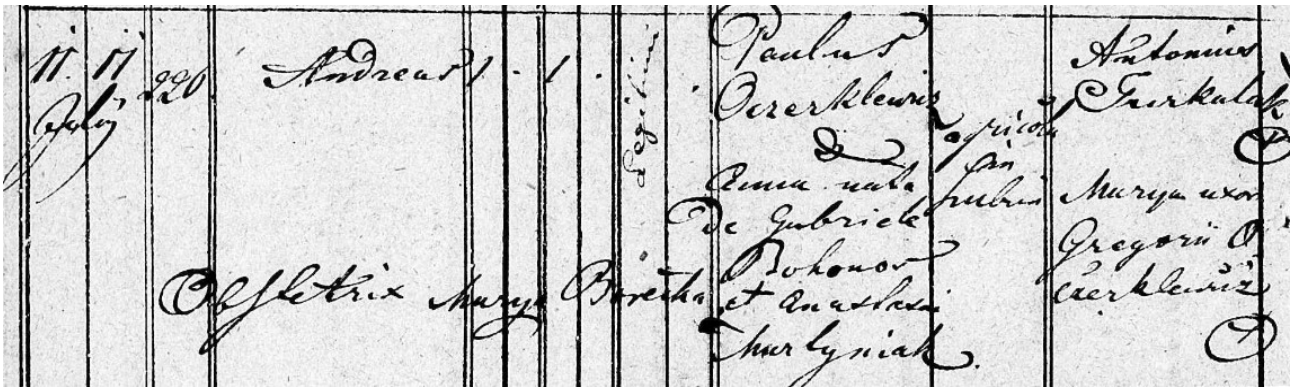


A record of the wedding of Petro Pavlovych Ocherklevych with Tetiana Oleksiivna Susolovska-Mahotska. Velykyi Lubin, February 12, 1871.
TsIAL, f. 201, op. 4a, p. 6796, fol. 15

3. *Andrii Pavlovych Ocherklevych* was born on July 11, 1849. His godparents were Anton Turkaliak and Maria, the wife of Hryhorii Ocherklevych[60] . Andrii Ocherklevych started his family at the age of 29 by marrying Kateryna, the daughter of Maksym Khaver. The bride was a decade older and 39 years old. They were married in the church of Velykyi Liuben on October 8, 1878. In the marriage record,

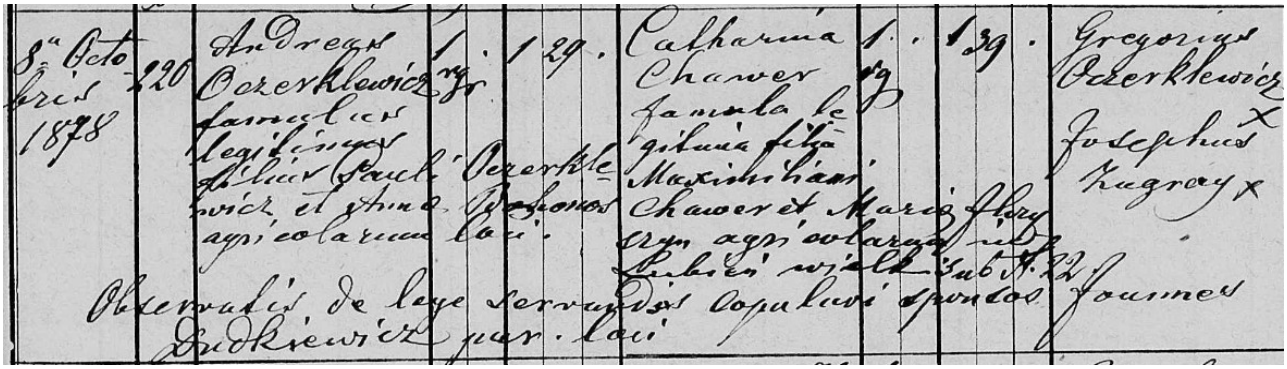
[58] TsIAL, f. 201, op. 4a, p. 6796, fol. 15.
[59] TsIAL, f. 201, op. 4a, f. 6795, p. 78zv.; TsIAL, f. 201, op. 4a, f. 6794, p. 17.
[60] TsDIAL, f. 201, op. 4a, f. 3145, p. 35pp.

both of them are called servants by their social status[61] . Perhaps they worked in the estate of a local landowner or were hired by wealthier villagers. The couple had two daughters: Mariia died at the age of three on 29 April 1886[62] , and Sofia, born on 9 July 1880, survived, grew up, and in 1901 married Ivan Yakovych Syariy[63] . The head of the family, Andrii Pavlovych Ocherklevych, died at the age of 59 on April 17, 1908.[64]



Record of the birth and baptism of Andrii Pavlovych Ocherklevych. Velykyi Lubin, July 11, 1849.

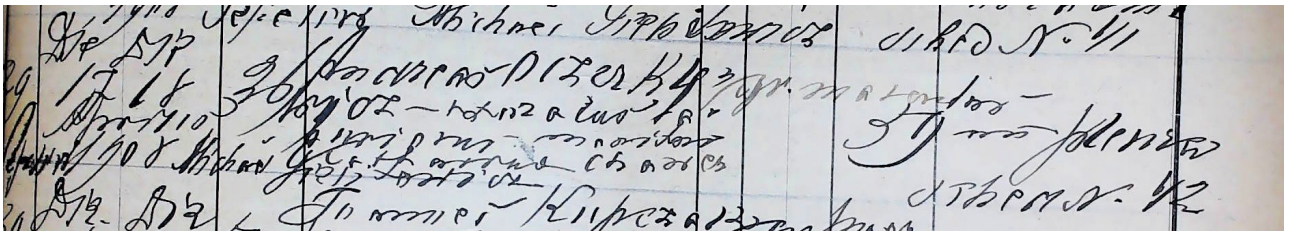
TsDIAL, f. 201, op. 4a, f. 3145, p. 35pp.



Marriage record of Andrii Pavlovych Ocherklevych with Kateryna Maksymivna Khaver. Lubin the Great, October 8, 1878.

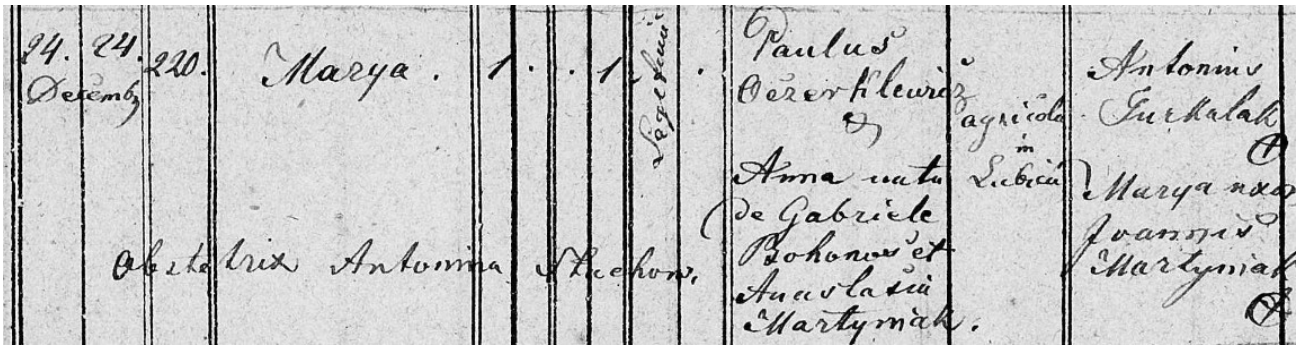
TsIAL, f. 201, op. 4a, f. 6796, p. 29pp.

[61] TsIAL, f. 201, op. 4a, f. 6796, p. 29pp.
[62] TsDIAL, f. 201, op. 4a, d. 6794, p. 62.
[63] TsDIAL, f. 201, op. 4a, f. 6795, p. 151. 151pp.; TsDIAL, f. 201, op. 4a, f. 6796, p. 76.
[64] TsDIAL, f. 201, op. 4a, f. 9191, p. 201.

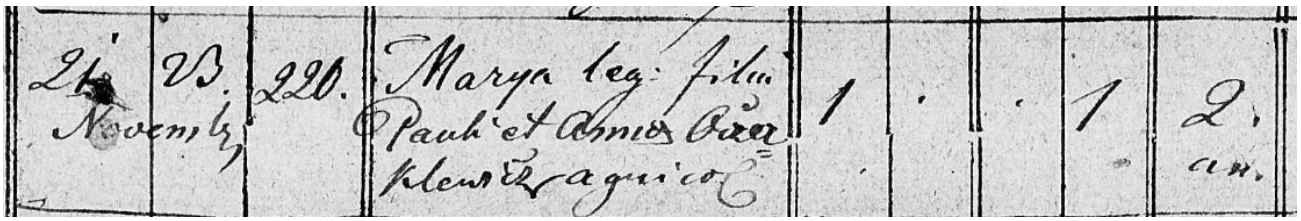


Death record of Andrii Pavlovych Ocherklevych. Velykyi Lubin, April 17, 1908. TsIAL, f. 201, op. 4a, p. 9191, fol. 201

4. *Maria Pavlivna Ocherklevych* was born on December 24, 1851. Anton Turkaliak and Maria, the wife of Ivan Martyniak, were invited as the child's godparents[65] . Maria died as a child on November 21, 1853 . [66]



Record of the birth and baptism of Maria Pavlivna Ocherklevych. Velykyi Lubin, December 24, 1851. TSIAL, f. 201, op. 4a, folio 3147, p. 31bl.

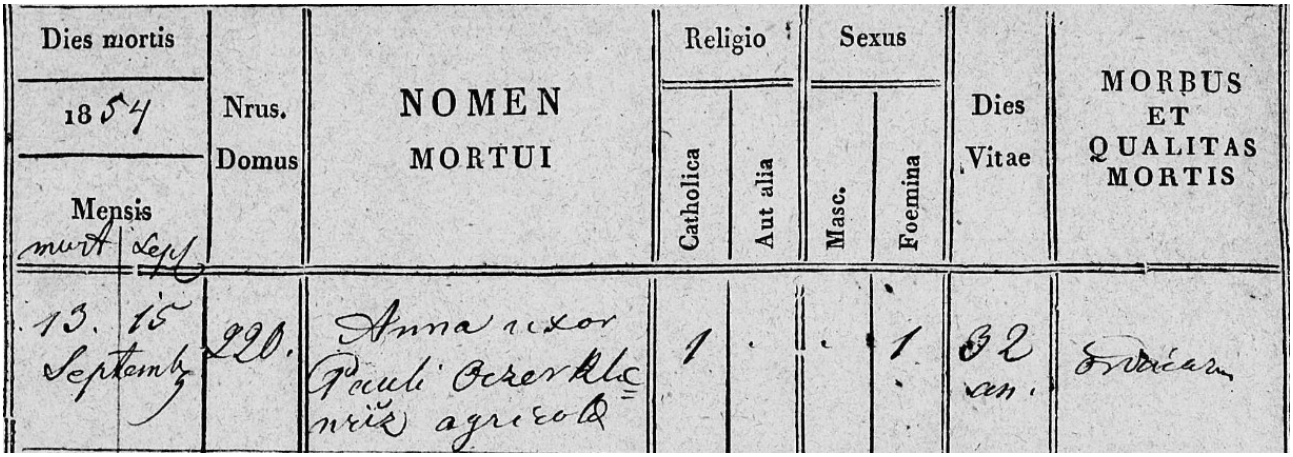


Death record of Maria Pavlivna Ocherklevych. Velykyi Lubin, November 21, 1853. TsDIAL, f. 201, op. 4a, d. 6796, p. 76.

A year after Maria's death, the child's mother and Pavlo Ocherklevych's wife, Anna Havrylivna, died. It happened on September 13, 1854. The priest did not give an obvious cause of the 32-year-old woman's death, only wrote that it was an ordinary one[67] .

[65] TsDIAL, f. 201, op. 4a, f. 3147, p. 31pp.
[66] TSIAL, f. 201, op. 4a, d. 3149, l. 47zv.
[67] TsDIAL, f. 201, op. 4a, f. 3147, p. 36pp.

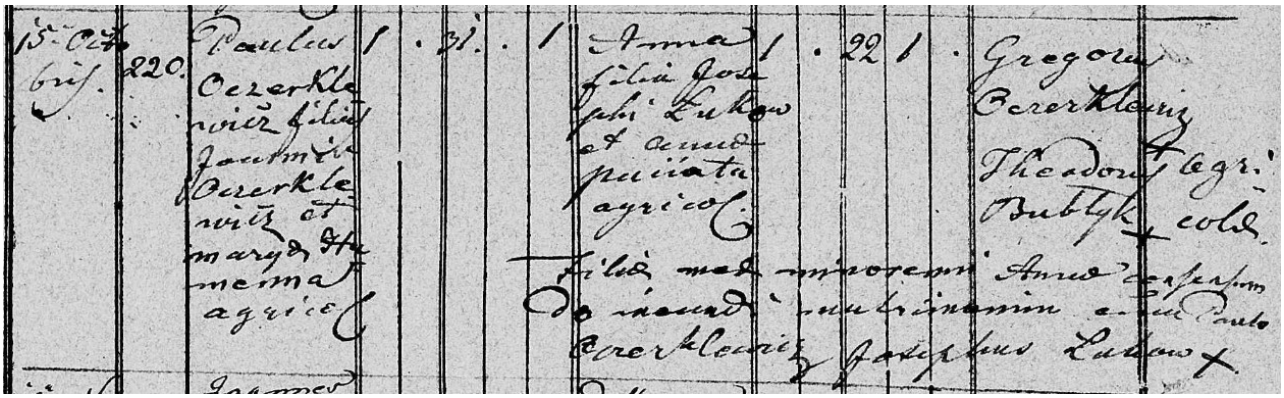
A month later, Pavlo Ivanovych married for the second time, this time to Anna, the daughter of Yosyp Lukiv and Anna Patsiala. The people of that time approached the issue of starting a family very pragmatically: a pair of both male and female hands was needed for the full functioning of the household. A widowed man who, in addition to household chores, critically needed help caring for his young children, was quickly wooed by a new couple. Pavlo Ocherklevych's second marriage took place in the church of St. Nicholas the Great in Liuben on October 15, 1854. At that time, Pavlo was 31 years old, and his new wife was 22. Paul's brother, Hryhorii Ocherklevych, and Theodore Bublyk are listed in the metric as witnesses to the wedding .[68]



Dies mortis 1854 Mensis	Nrus. Domus	NOMEN MORTUI	Religio: Catholica	Religio: Aut alia	Sexus: Masc.	Sexus: Foemina	Dies Vitae	MORBUS ET QUALITAS MORTIS
13. 15 Septemb.	220.	Anna uxor Pauli Ocherkle=	1	.	.	1	32 an.	Scharlach

A record of the death of Anna Havrylivna, the first wife of Pavlo Ocherklevych. Velykyi Lubin, September 13, 1854. TsDIAL, f. 201, op. 4a, f. 3147, p. 36pp.

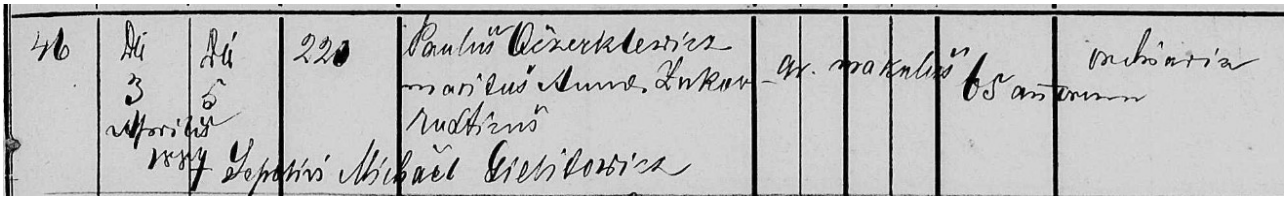
[68] TsDIAL, f. 201, op. 4a, sk. 3145, p. 23pp.



A record of the second marriage of Pavlo Ocherklevych to Anna Yosyfivna Lukiv. Velykyi Liubin, October 15, 1854.

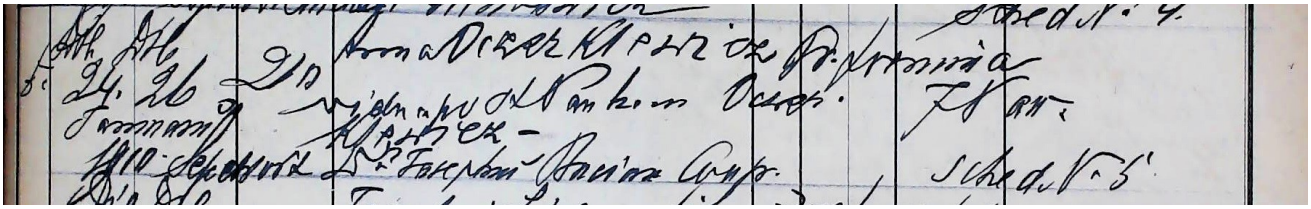
TsDIAL, f. 201, op. 4a, sk. 3145, p. 23pp.

Paul lived in his second marriage for more than 30 years. He lived to an advanced age and died on April 3, 1887, at the age of 65[69] . After his death, his wife remained a widow for two decades. Anna died on January 24, 1910, at the age of 78 . [70]



Death record of Pavlo Ivanovych Ocherklevych. Velykyi Lubin, April 3, 1887.

TsDIAL, f. 201, op. 4a, d. 6794, p. 67



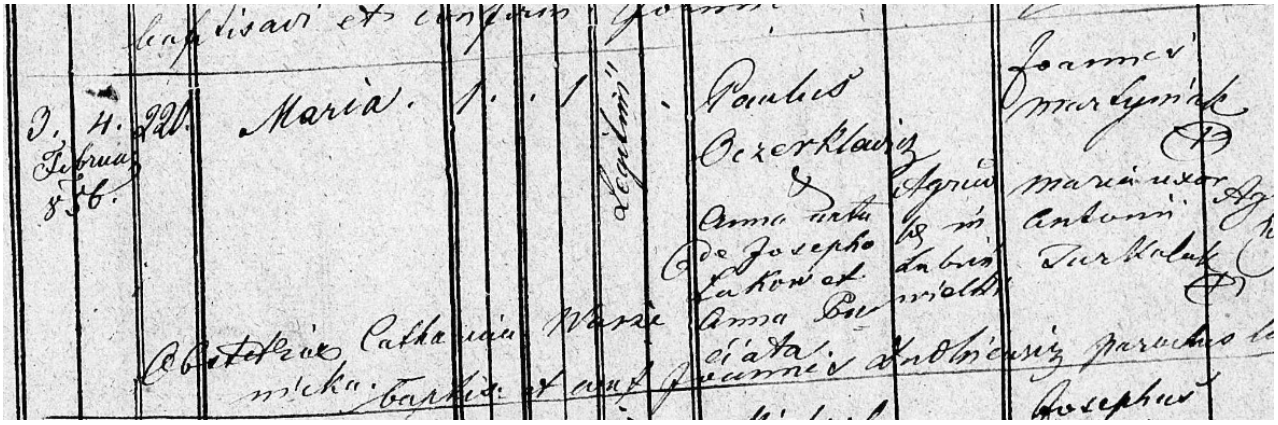
Death record of Anna Yosyfivna, the second wife of Pavlo Ocherklevych. Velykyi Lubin, January 24, 1910.

TSIAL, f. 201, op. 4a, p. 9191, p. 216

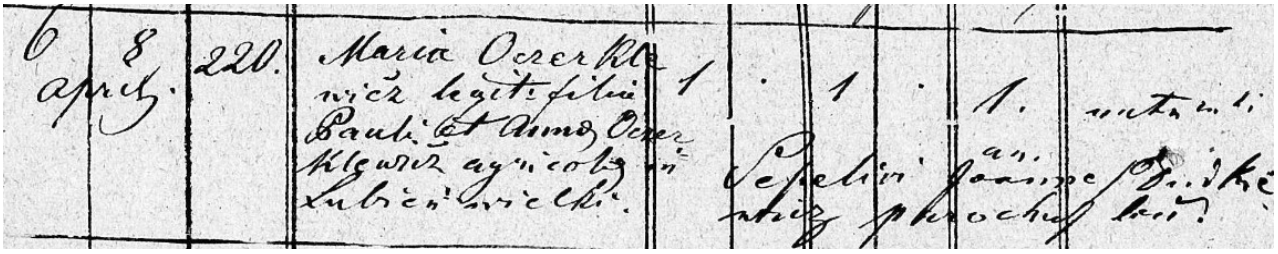
Between 1856 and 1878, Pavlo Ivanovych's second marriage to Anna Yosyfivna gave birth to ten more children:

[69] TsDIAL, f. 201, op. 4a, d. 6794, p. 67.
[70] TsDIAL, f. 201, op. 4a, fol. 9191, p. 216.

5. *Maria Pavlivna Ocherklevych* was born on February 3, 1856. Her godparents were Ivan Martyniak and Maria, the wife of Anton Turkaliak[71] . Like the older daughter of Pavlo Ocherklevych with the same name, Maria junior died as an infant on April 6, 1857 .[72]



Record of the birth and baptism of Maria Pavlivna Ocherklevych. Velykyi Lubin, February 3, 1856. TSIAL, f. 201, op. 4a, d. 3149, p. 61

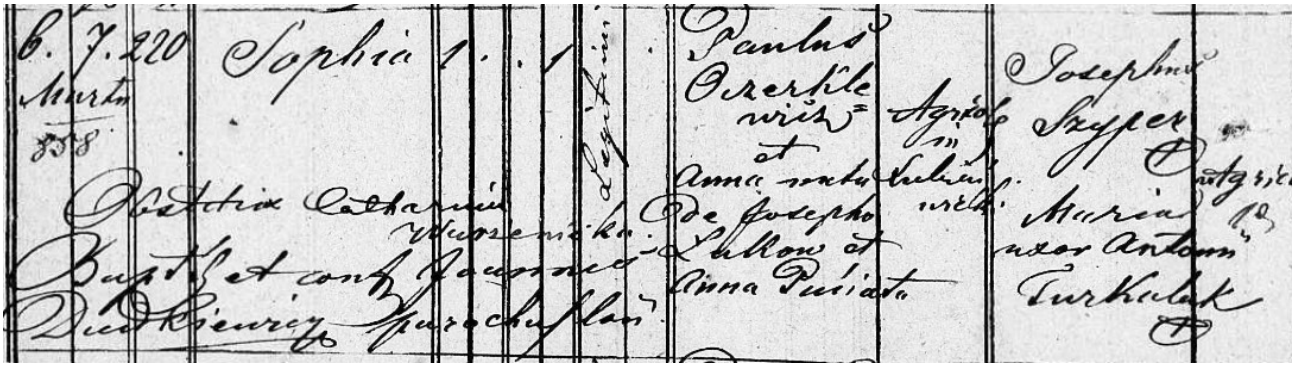


Death record of Maria Pavlivna Ocherklevych. Velykyi Lubin, April 6, 1857. TSIAL, f. 201, op. 4a, f. 3147, l. 44zv.

6. *Sofia Pavlovna Ocherklevych* was born on March 6, 1858. The child's godparents: Joseph Shiper and Maria Turkaliak[73] . Sofia did not live even two years and died on February 19, 1860.[74] High infant mortality was not uncommon in those days, as children were particularly vulnerable to epidemics and infectious diseases in the absence of proper treatment, medical care, and poor hygiene. Natural selection worked here like nowhere else - stronger and

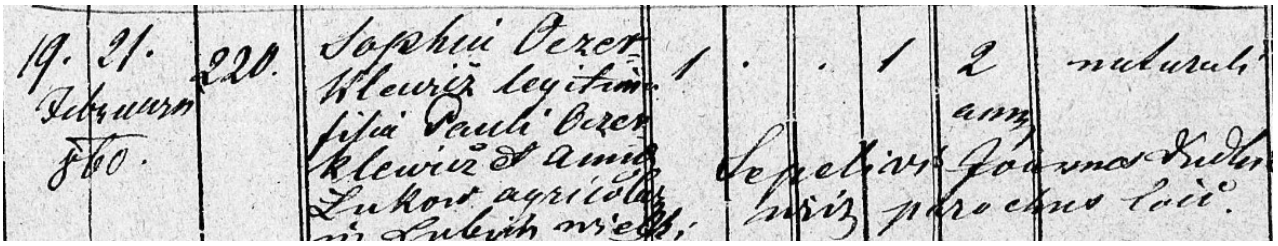
[71] TsDIAL, f. 201, op. 4a, d. 3149, p. 61.
[72] TSIAL, f. 201, op. 4a, f. 3147, l. 44zv.
[73] TsDIAL, f. 201, op. 4a, f. 3149, l. 70zv.
[74] TsDIAL, f. 201, op. 4a, d. 3149, p. 52.

healthier children survived, and only a large family was a guarantee of reproduction in future generations.



Record of the birth and baptism of Sofia Pavlivna Ocherklevych. Velykyi Lubin, March 6/7, 1858.

TsDIAL, f. 201, op. 4a, f. 3149, l. 70zv.

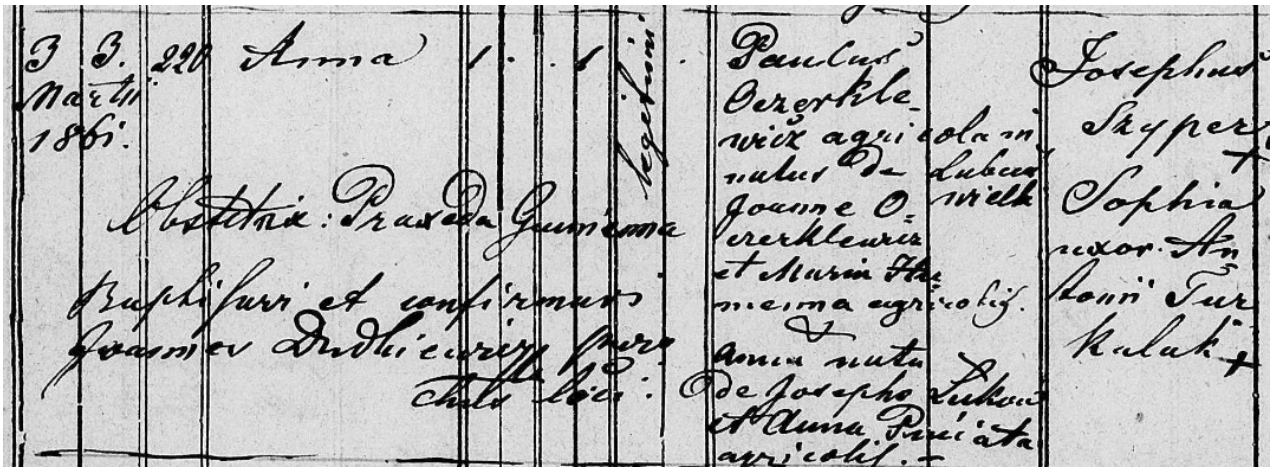


Record of the death of Sofia Pavlivna Ocherklevych. Velykyi Lubin, February 19, 1860.

TsDIAL, f. 201, op. 4a, f. 3149, l. 70zv.

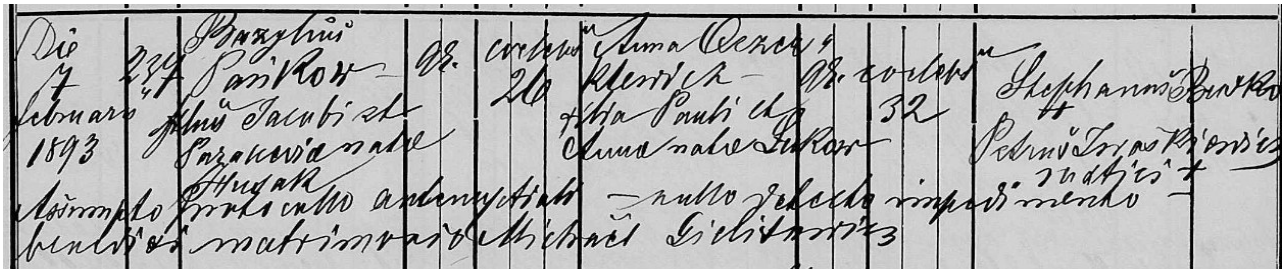
7. *Anna Pavlivna Ocherklevych* was born in Velykyi Liuben on March 3, 1861. Her godparents were Joseph Shiper and Sofia, the wife of Anton Turkaliak[75] . Anna came of age and married Vasyl Yakovlevych Pankiv. At the time of the marriage, she was 32 years old, and her husband was 26. They were married in the church of Velykyi Liuben on February 7, 1893 .[76]

[75] TSIAL, f. 201, op. 4a, f. 3149, l. 90zv.
[76] TsDIAL, f. 201, op. 4a, d. 6796, p. 59.



Record of the birth and baptism of Anna Pavlivna Ocherklevych. Velykyi Lubin, March 3, 1861.

TsDIAL, f. 201, op. 4a, f. 3149, l. 90zv.



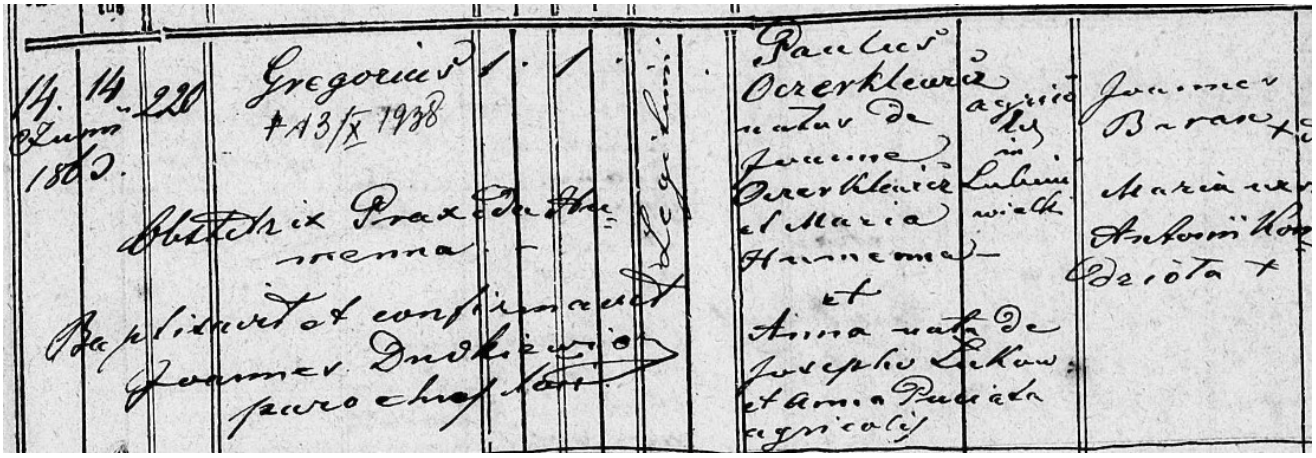
A record of the wedding of Anna Pavlivna Ocherklevych with Vasyl Yakovych Pankiv. Velykyi Liubin, February 7, 1893.

TsDIAL, f. 201, op. 4a, d. 6796, p. 59

8. *Hryhorii Pavlovych Ocherklevych* was born on June 14, 1863. His godparents were Ivan Baran and Maria, the wife of Anton Kondziola[77] . Hryhorii married Maria, the daughter of Mykola Kmetia, at the age of 25. They were married on February 17, 1889. The priest stated that the bride was 24.5 years old. The witnesses at the wedding were the young man's brother Andrii Ocherklevych and Ivan Lukiv[78] . Hryhorii and his wife lived to a ripe old age; Hryhorii died on October 13, 1938, and Mariia Mykolaivna died on November 22, 1937, of asthma. Note that in the death record, the priest indicated the year of birth of the deceased as 1869, and this does not match the

[77] TsDIAL, f. 201, op. 4a, p. 3149, fol. 107.
[78] TsDIAL, f. 201, op. 4a, d. 6796, p. 54.

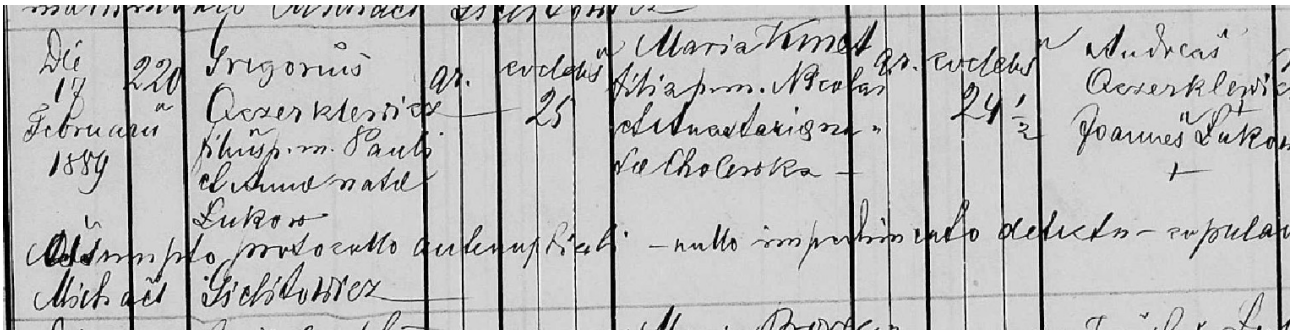
age indicated in the marriage record[79] . Hryhorii and Mariia had six children: Mykhailo (9.01.1892-9.02.1896)[80] , Stefan (8.11.1894-13.11.1894)[81] , Mykola (born 17.11.1895)[82] , Vasyl (born 2.02.1899)[83] , Anna (born 19.04.1902)[84] and Anastasia (1906-17.11.1907)[85] . Of these children, Anna married Stefan Ivanovych Zhyla on June 17, 1924[86] . Hryhorii's heir was his son Vasyl. He married Sofia, the daughter of Vasyl Bublyk. Like his father, Vasyl Hryhorovych lived in the courtyard at number 220. He had two sons and a daughter: Hryhorii (born on 15.03.1923)[87] , Vasyl (born on 21.02.1926)[88] , Maria (born on 25.07.1937)[89] . Vasyl Hryhorovych was also among the active members of the local cultural and educational society "Prosvita" .[90]



Record of the birth and baptism of Hryhorii Pavlovych Ocherklevych. Velykyi Lubin, June 14, 1863.

TsIAL, f. 201, op. 4a, p. 3149, l. 107

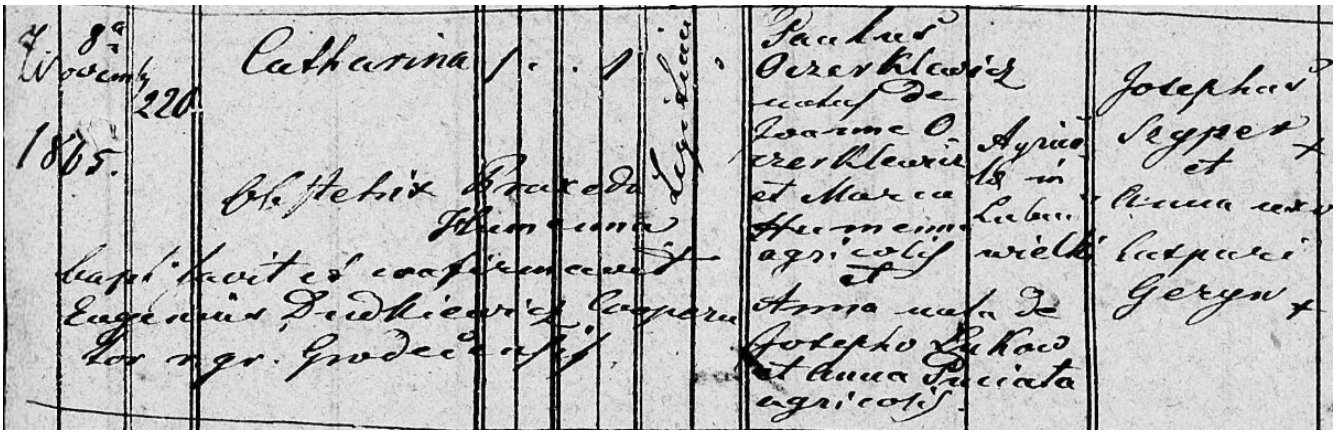
[79] TsDIAL, f. 201, op. 4a, f. 9191, pp. 325, 331.
[80] TsIAL, f. 204, op. 4a, 6794, p. 95; f. 6795, fol. 200.
[81] TSIAL, f. 204, op. 4a, 6794, p. 90p.; f. 6795, fol. 213pp.
[82] TsDIAL, f. 204, op. 4a, 6795, p. 224.
[83] TSIAL, f. 204, op. 4a, 6795, p. 258pp.
[84] TsIAL, f. 204, op. 4a, 9189, fol. 20; fn. 9190, p. 212pp.
[85] TSIAL, f. 204, op. 4a, 9189, fol. 61; f. 9191, fol. 199pp.
[86] TsIAL, f. 204, op. 4a, 9189, fol. 20; fn. 9190, p. 212pp.
[87] TsIAL, f. 204, op. 4a, 9189, p. 197pp.
[88] TsIAL, f. 204, op. 4a, 9189, p. 218.
[89] TsIAL, f. 204, op. 4a, 9189, p. 310.
[90] TsIAL, f. 348, op. 1, p. 3522, fol. 2.



Marriage record of Hryhorii Pavlovych Ocherklevych and Mariia Mykolaivna Kmet. Velykyi Liubin, February 17, 1889.

TsDIAL, f. 201, op. 4a, d. 6796, p. 54

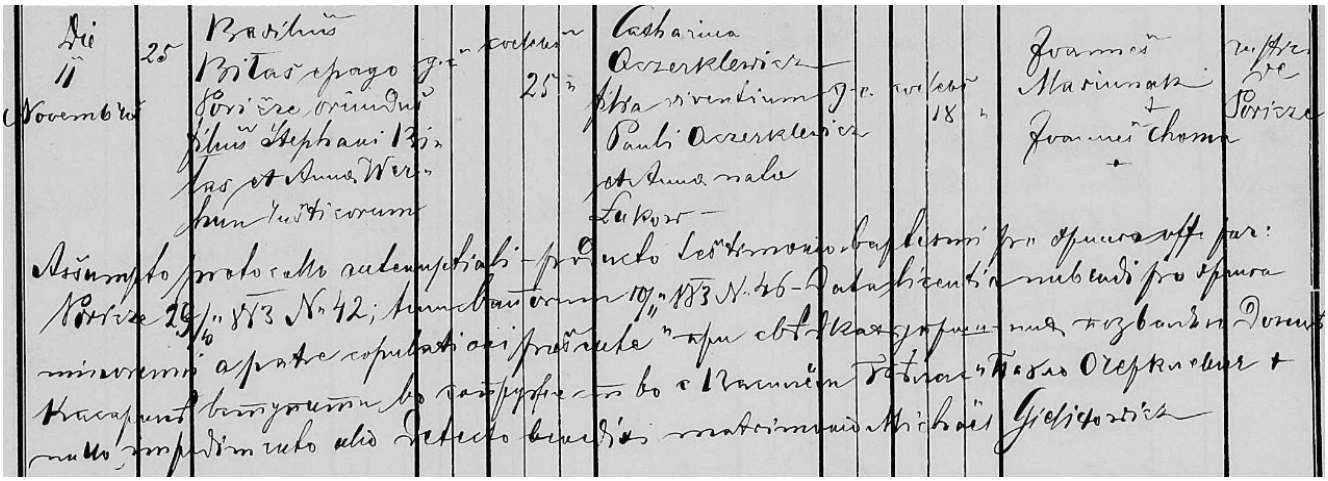
9. *Kateryna Pavlivna Ocherklevych* was born on November 7, 1865. Her godparents were Joseph Shiper and Anna, the wife of Casper Heryn[91] . Later, eighteen-year-old Kateryna married Vasyl, the son of Stefan Bilas from the neighboring village of Porichnia. They were married on November 11, 1883 .[92]



Record of the birth and baptism of Kateryna Pavlivna Ocherklevych. Velykyi Lubin, November 7/8, 1865.

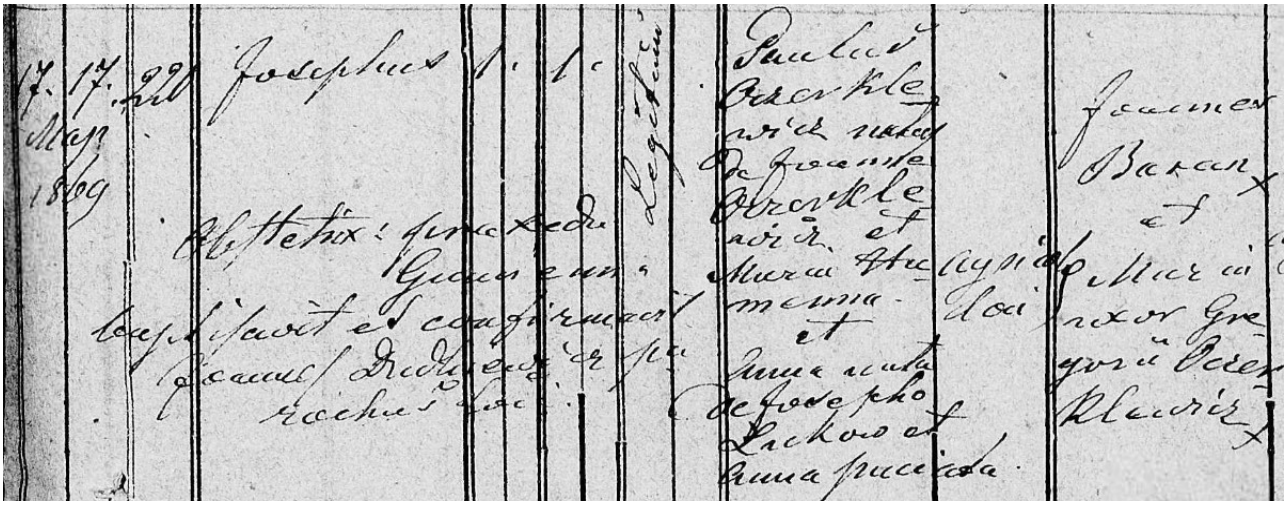
TsIAL, f. 201, op. 4a, p. 3149, fol. 128

[91] TsDIAL, f. 201, op. 4a, p. 3149, fol. 128.
[92] TsDIAL, f. 201, op. 4a, d. 6796, p. 42.



Record of the wedding of Kateryna Ocherklevych with Vasyl Stefanovych Bilas. Velykyi Liubin, November 11, 1883.
TsDIAL, f. 201, op. 4a, d. 6796, p. 42

10. *Yosyp Pavlovych Ocherklevych* was born in his parents' house #220 in Velykyi Liuben on May 17, 1869. On the same day, according to family tradition, he was baptized in the local church of St. Nicholas. His godparents were Ivan Baran and Maria, the wife of Hryhorii Ocherklevych[93] . Iosyp Pavlovych is a fifth-generation direct ancestor of Oleksandr Serhiiovych, and we will tell you more about him below.

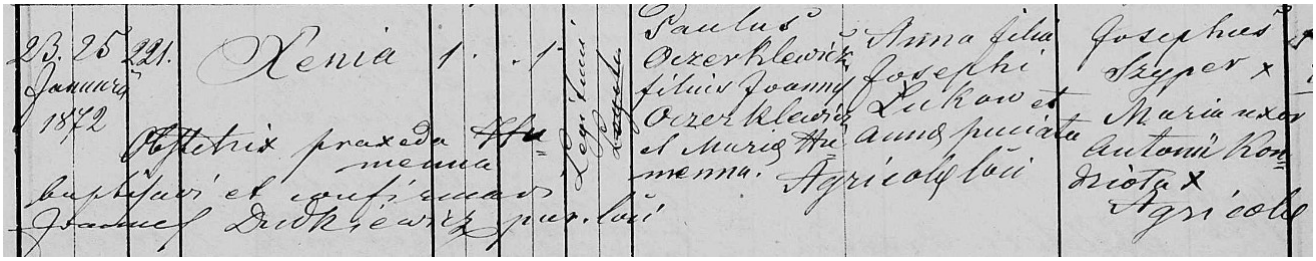


Record of the birth and baptism of Joseph Pavlovich Ocherklevych. Velykyi Lubin, May 17, 1869.

[93] TsDIAL, f. 201, op. 4a, p. 3149, fol. 159.

TsIAL, f. 201, op. 4a, p. 3149, fol. 159

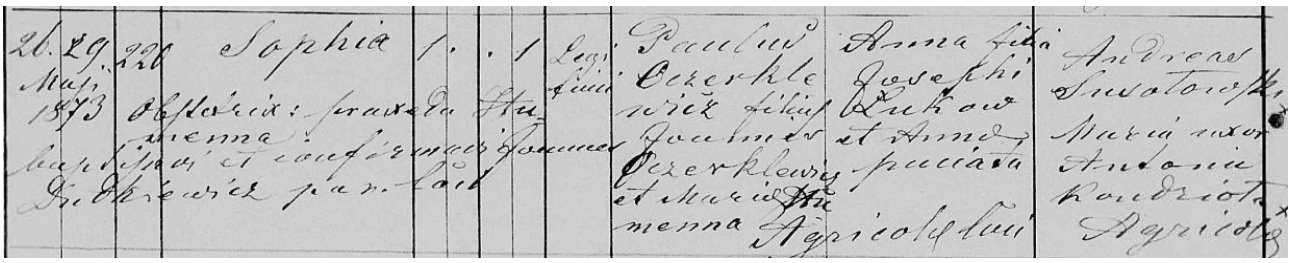
11. *Ksenia Pavlivna Ocherklevych* was born on January 23, 1872. On January 25, she was baptized, her godparents were Joseph Shiper and Maria, the wife of Anton Kondziola . [94]



Record of the birth and baptism of Ksenia Pavlivna Ocherklevych. Velykyi Lubin, January 23/25, 1872.

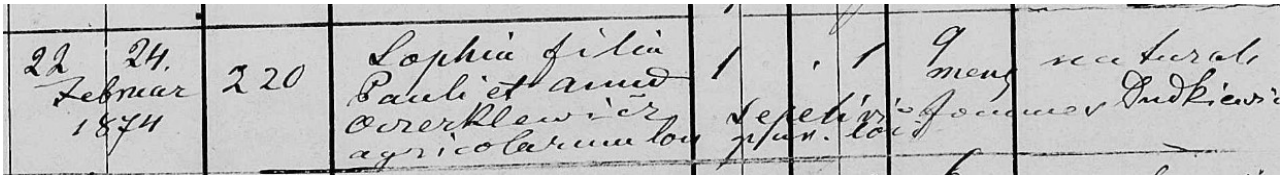
TsDIAL, f. 201, op. 4a, p. 6795, p. 77

12. *Sofia Pavlivna Ocherklevych* was born on May 26, 1873. Her baptism took place on May 29, with Andrii Susolovskyi and Maria, the wife of Anton Kondziola, as godparents[95] . This was the second daughter named Sofia in the family, but she also did not survive. The child died on February 22, 1874.[96]



Record of the birth and baptism of Sofia Pavlivna Ocherklevych. Velykyi Lubin, May 26/29, 1873.

TsIAL, f. 201, op. 4a, fol. 6794, p. 21pp.



[94] TsDIAL, f. 201, op. 4a, d. 6795, p. 77.
[95] TSIAL, f. 201, op. 4a, f. 6795, p. 92zv.
[96] TsIAL, f. 201, op. 4a, f. 6794, p. 21pp.

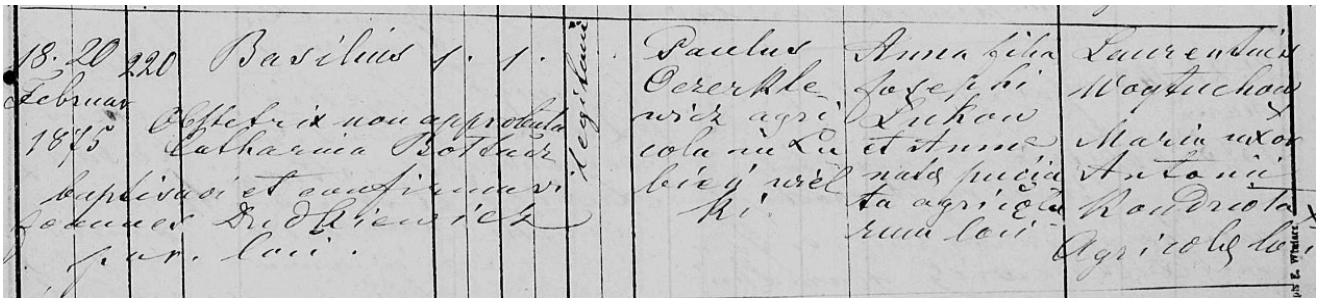
Record of the death of Sofia Pavlivna Ocherklevych. Velykyi Lubin, February 22, 1874.

TsIAL, f. 201, op. 4a, fol. 6794, p. 21pp.

13. *Vasyl Pavlovych Ocherklevych* was born on February 18, 1875. The boy was baptized on February 20, and his godparents were Lavrentiy Voytukhiv and Maria, the wife of Anton Kondziola[97] . Vasyl Ocherklevych married twice, first to Kateryna, the daughter of Yosyp Syariy. They were married on November 16, 1902. Vasyl's brother, Andrii Ocherklevych, and Vasyl Pauk were recorded as witnesses to the wedding[98] . A few years later, in 1906, Kateryna Iosypivna died. Vasyl remarried her sister, Anna Syara. The wedding took place on November 25, 1906. Vasyl Bilyi from Porichchia and Vasyl Pauk were named as witnesses to the marriage[99] . Vasyl Pavlovych's first marriage gave birth to a daughter, Anna, who was born on November 23, 1905[100] . The child died after less than a year of life on August 3, 1906.[101] The rest of Vasyl Ocherklevych's children came from his second marriage: Maria Sr. (1.08.1907-9.09.1907)[102] , Joseph (26.09.1908-27.03.1945)[103] , Kateryna (born 4.12.1910)[104] , Maria Jr. (24.02.1913-16.04.1913)[105] . Ivan (born on 24.05.1914)[106] . Maria (third, born 22.03.1920)[107] , Sophia (born 20.07.1922)[108] , Anna (born 23.08.1925)[109] . Of these children, Joseph came of age and married Anna Hryhorivna Latniowska on March 2, 1935. It is known about

[97] TsDIAL, f. 201, op. 4a, p. 6795, fol. 106.
[98] TsDIAL, f. 201, op. 4a, d. 6796, p. 79zv.
[99] TsIAL, f. 201, op. 4a, f. 6796, p. 87pp.
[100] TsDIAL, f. 201, op. 4a, d. 9189, p. 51.
[101] TsIAL, f. 201, op. 4a, fol. 9191, p. 192.
[102] CIAL, f. 201, op. 4a, f. 9189, p. 72; CIAL, f. 201, op. 4a, f. 9191, p. 199.
[103] TsIAL, f. 201, op. 4a, d. 9189, p. 79zv.; https://pamyat-naroda.ru/heroes/person-hero35921484.
[104] TsDIAL, f. 201, op. 4a, f. 9189, p. 108pp.
[105] TsIAL, f. 201, op. 4a, f. 9189, p. 138. 138; TsDIAL, f. 201, op. 4a, f. 9191, p. 236ff.
[106] TsIAL, f. 201, op. 4a, f. 9189, p. 151pp.
[107] TsDIAL, f. 201, op. 4a, fol. 9189, p. 170.
[108] TsIAL, f. 201, op. 4a, fol. 9189, p. 192.
[109] TsIAL, f. 201, op. 4a, f. 9189, p. 212pp.

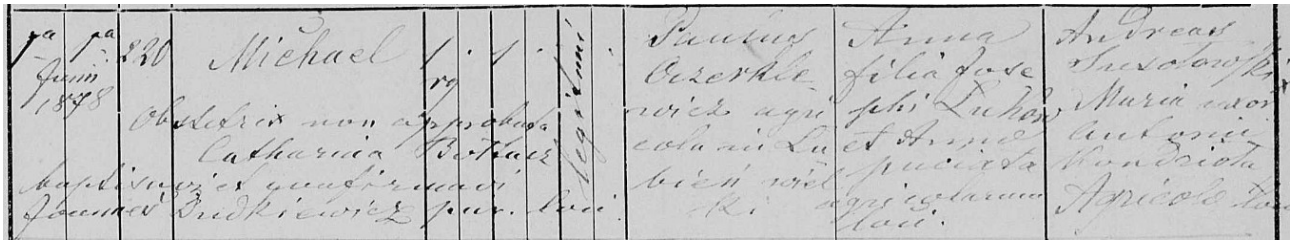
their three children - Vasyl (born on 25.09.1935)[110] , Maria (11.10.1937 - 28.03.1938)[111] , and Sofia (born on 13.09.1940)[112] . In 1944, Yosyp was mobilized to the Red Army and died in the battles with the Germans near Wroclaw in 1945.[113] Kateryna Ocherklevych married Yosyp Papernyk in 1940[114] , and Ivan Ocherklevych fell in love with Anna Banakh, the widow of his cousin Ivan Ocherklevych, in 1941 .[115]



Record of the birth and baptism of Vasyl Pavlovych Ocherklevych. Velykyi Lubin, February 18/20, 1875.

TsIAL, f. 201, op. 4a, p. 6795, fol. 106

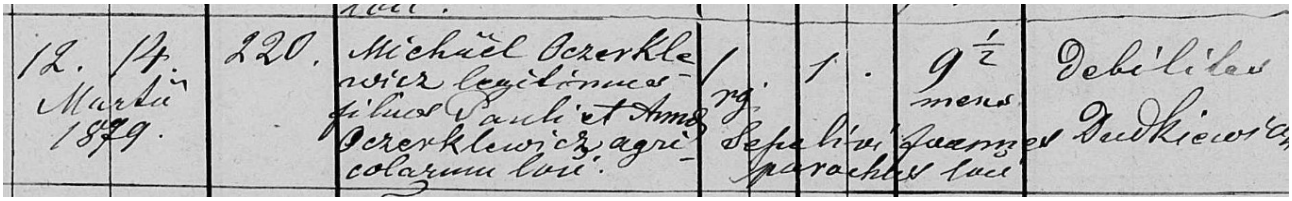
14. The youngest son of Pavlo Ivanovych and Anna Yosyfivna, *Mykhailo Ocherklevych* was born on June 1, 1878. Andrii Susolovskyi and Mariia Kondziola, who was the fifth godmother in this family, were invited as his godparents[116] . Mykhailo Ocherklevych died as a child on March 12, 1879 .[117]



[110] f. 204, op. 4a, sp. 9189, art. 290
[111] f. 204, op. 4a, item 9189, p. 312; f. 9191, fol. 329
[112] f. 204, op. 4a, sp. 9189, art. 343
[113] https://pamyat-naroda.ru/heroes/person-hero35921484
[114] TsIAL, f. 201, op. 4a, p. 9190, fol. 288.
[115] TsDIAL, f. 201, op. 4a, p. 9190, fol. 290.
[116] TsIAL, f. 201, op. 4a, f. 6795, p. 132pp.
[117] TsDIAL, f. 201, op. 4a, f. 6794, p. 34pp.

Record of the birth and baptism of Mykhailo Pavlovych Ocherklevych. Velykyi Lubin, June 1, 1878.

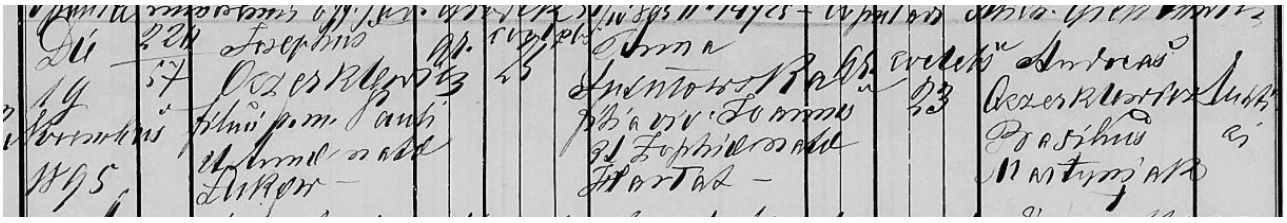
TsDIAL, f. 201, op. 4a, f. 6794, p. 34pp.



Record of the death of Mykhailo Pavlovych Ocherklevych. Velykyi Lubin, March 12, 1879.

TsDIAL, f. 201, op. 4a, f. 6794, p. 34pp.

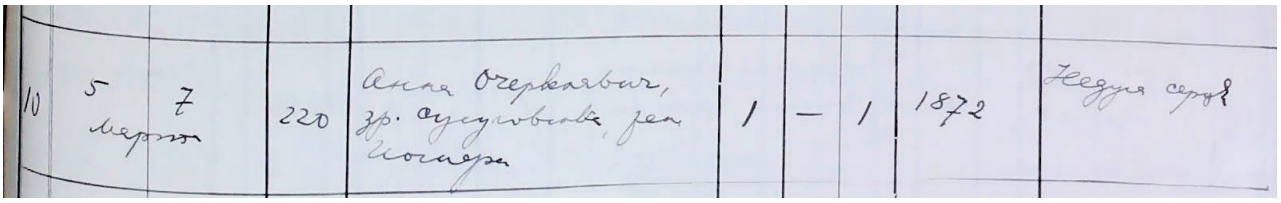
The ancestor of Oleksandr Serhiiovych in the following genealogy is Pavlo Ivanovych's son from his second marriage, **Yosyp Ocherklevych**. He lived in his parents' yard at number 220. At the age of 24, Joseph married Anna, the daughter of Ivan Susolowski and Zofia Harlas from Velykyi Liuben. They were married on November 19, 1895. The marriage was witnessed by the young man's brother Andrii Ocherklevych and Vasyl Martyniak[118] . It is not known how old Joseph Pavlovich lived to be. His wife Anna died at the age of 63, on March 5, 1935, as the priest stated, "of a heart condition." At the time of her death, Joseph was still alive . [119]



A record of the wedding of Iosyp Pavlovych Ocherklevych with Anna Ivanovna Susolovska. Velykyi Liubin, November 19, 1895.

TsDIAL, f. 201, op. 4a, d. 6796, p. 64zv.

[118] TsDIAL, f. 201, op. 4a, d. 6796, p. 64zv.
[119] TsIAL, f. 201, op. 4a, fol. 9191, p. 313.

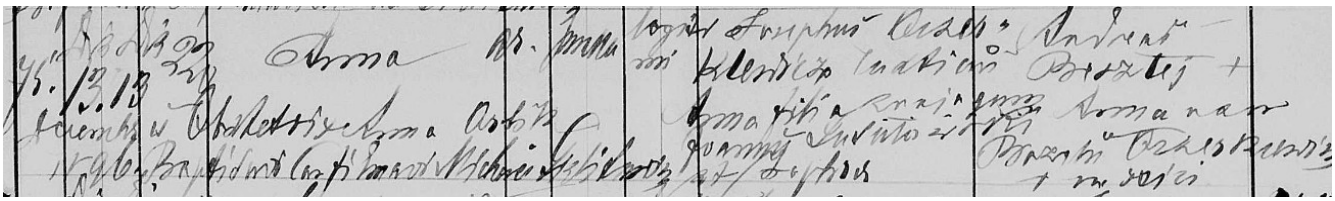


Death record of Anna Ivanovna, wife of Yosyp Ocherklevych. Lubin the Great, March 5, 1835.

TsDIAL, f. 201, op. 4a, p. 9191, fol. 313

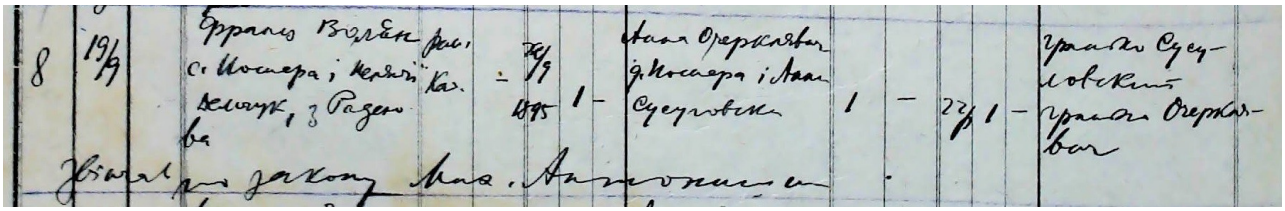
Like his father, Joseph Pavlovich Ocherklevych became the head of a large family. Together with Anna Ivanovna, he had eight children born between 1896 and 1912:

1. The first child, daughter *Anna Ocherklevych*, was born on December 13, 1896. Her godparents were Andrii Beshlei and Anna, the wife of Vasyl Ocherklevych[120] . At the age of 22, Anna married a Roman Catholic, Franz Josefowicz Volian, from the town of Radekhiv. They were married in the church of Velykyi Lubenii on September 19, 1919 . [121]



Record of the birth and baptism of Anna Ocherklevych. Velykyi Lubin, December 13, 1896.

TSIAL, f. 201, op. 4a, p. 6795, fol. 232

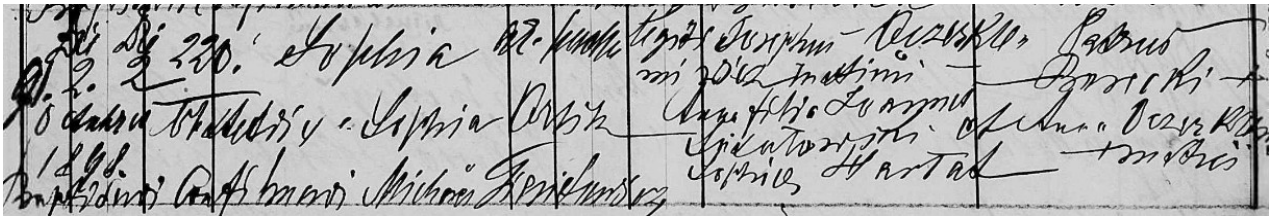


A record of Anna Ocherklevych's wedding to Franz Volian. Velykyi Lubin, September 19, 1919.

TsIAL, f. 201, op. 4a, p. 9190, l. 192pp.

[120] TsDIAL, f. 201, op. 4a, p. 6795, fol. 232.
[121] TsIAL, f. 201, op. 4a, p. 9190, fol. 192pp.

2. *Sofia Ocherklevych* was born on October 2, 1898. The girl's godparents were Petro Boretskyi and Anna Ocherklevych[122] . Sofia did not marry, but had two illegitimate children: Hryhorii (born on 7.02.1919)[123] and Olha (9.01.1921 - 10.02.1921) .[124]



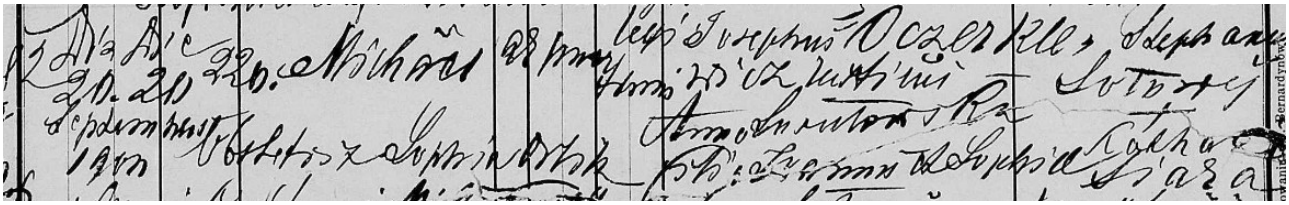
Record of the birth and baptism of Sofia Ocherklevych. Velykyi Lubin, October 2, 1898.

TsDIAL, f. 201, op. 4a, p. 6795, fol. 251

3. *Mykhailo Ocherklevych* was born on September 20, 1900. His godparents are Stefan Soloviy and Kateryna Syara[125] . Mykhailo was married twice. For the first time, at the age of 25, he married Sofia, the daughter of Ivan Voytytskyi from Liubenii Malyi. They were married on June 22, 1926. The marriage was witnessed by Mykhailo's brother, Vasyl Ocherklevych, and Yosyp Martyniak[126] . The couple did not live together for long. Sofia died four years later, on October 23, 1940. The priest recorded that the cause of death was cancer of the liver and left breast[127] . Mykhailo married for the second time during the war, on February 22, 1941. His new wife was Kateryna, the daughter of Mykhailo Kosyk (born in 1906). The wedding took place in the church of St. Lubenius the Great, as witnessed by Vasyl Ocherklevych and Stefan Zhyla[128] . In their first marriage, Mykhailo

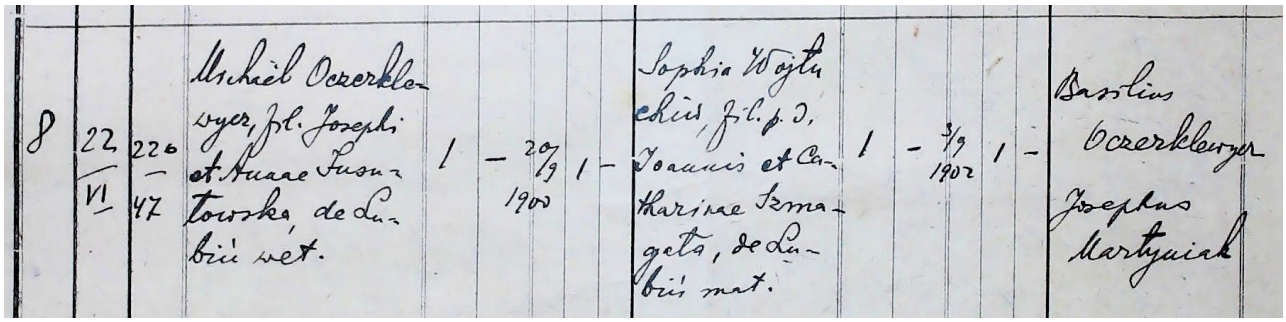
[122] TsIAL, f. 201, op. 4a, p. 6795, fol. 251.
[123] TsIAL, f. 201, op. 4a, fol. 9189, p. 167.
[124] TsIAL, f. 201, op. 4a, f. 9189, p. 182pp.
[125] TsIAL, f. 201, op. 4a, p. 6795, fol. 269.
[126] TsIAL, f. 201, op. 4a, f. 9191, p. 221pp.
[127] TsDIAL, f. 201, op. 4a, f. 9191, p. 340pp.
[128] TsIAL, f. 201, op. 4a, p. 9190, fol. 289.

and Sofia had a son, Stefan, on June 9, 1928[129] . In their second marriage, to Kateryna, Bohdan was born on November 29, 1941. [130]



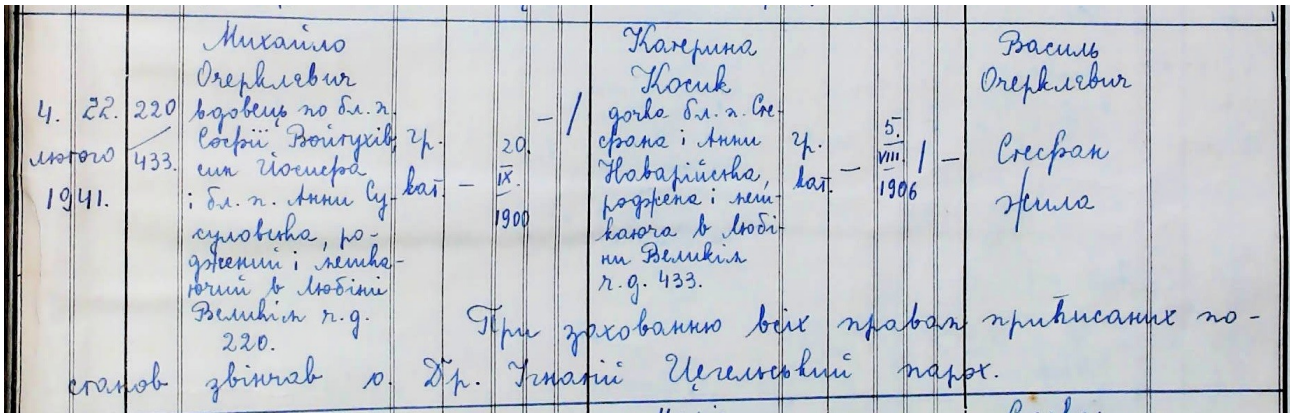
Record of the birth and baptism of Mykhailo Ocherklevych. Velykyi Lubin, September 20, 1900.

TsDIAL, f. 201, op. 4a, p. 6795, fol. 269



A record of the wedding of Mykhailo Ocherklevych with Sofia Ivanovna Voitska. Velykyi Liubin, June 22, 1926.

TsIAL, f. 201, op. 4a, f. 9191, p. 221pp.



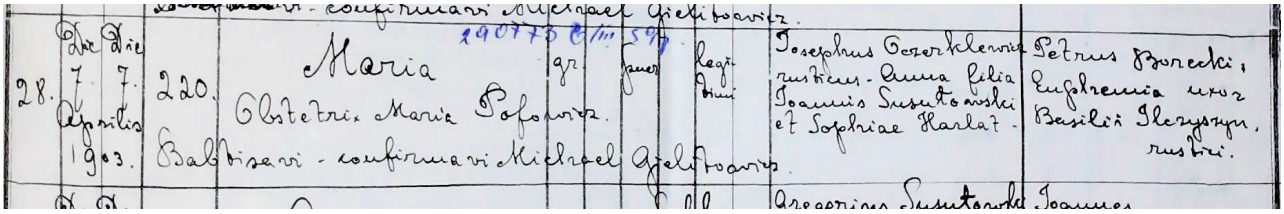
Record of Mykhailo Ocherklevych's second marriage to Kateryna Kosyk. Velykyi Lubin, February 4, 1941.

TsDIAL, f. 201, op. 4a, p. 9190, fol. 289

4. *Maria Yosyfivna Ocherklevych* was born in Lublin the Great on April 7, 1903. The child's godparents were Petro Boretsky and

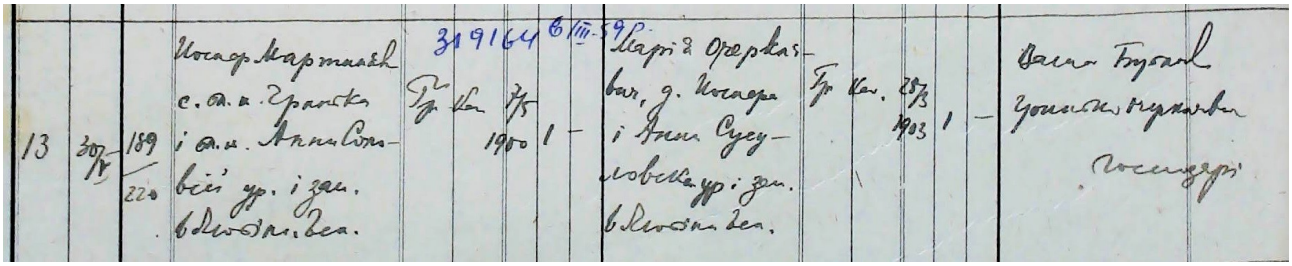
[129] TsIAL, f. 201, op. 4a, f. 9189, p. 231pp.
[130] TsIAL, f. 201, op. 4a, f. 9189, p. 347pp.

Yevfimiya, the wife of Vasyl Ilchyshyn[131] . At the age of twenty, Maria married Joseph, the son of a local resident, Hrynko Martyniak, who was three years older. They were married on May 30, 1923 .[132]



Record of the birth and baptism of Maria Ocherklevych. Velykyi Lubin, April 7, 1903.

TsIAL, f. 201, op. 4a, fol. 9189, p. 30



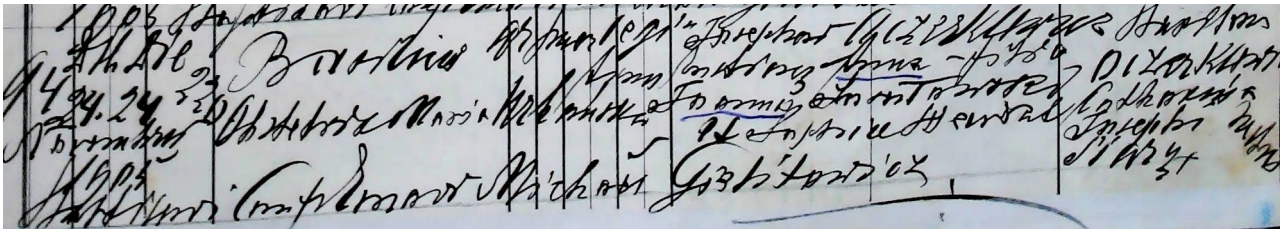
A record of the wedding of Maria Ocherklevych to Yosyp Martyniak. Velykyi Lubin, May 30, 1923.

TsIAL, f. 201, op. 4a, f. 9190, p. 208pp.

5. *Vasyl Ocherklevych* was born on November 24, 1905. His godparents were Vasyl Ocherklevych and Kateryna, the wife of Yosyp Syariy[133] . At the age of 22, Vasyl married Anna, the daughter of Hryhorii Mysko. They were married on September 3, 1927[134] . Vasyl Ocherklevych and Yosyp Martyniak are listed in the metric as witnesses to the marriage. Vasyl Ocherklevych and Anna Hryhorivna had three daughters: Sofia (born 19.10.1927)[135] , Yaroslava (born 12.04.1930)[136] , and Anna. In 1935, the latter was mentioned among

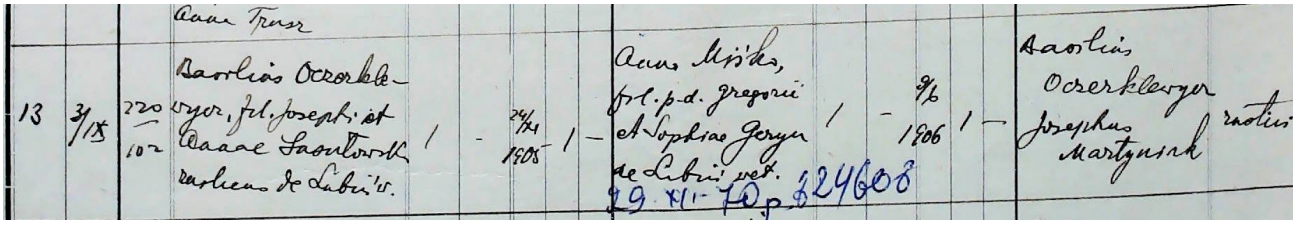
[131] TsIAL, f. 201, op. 4a, fol. 9189, p. 30.
[132] TsIAL, f. 201, op. 4a, f. 9190, p. 208pp.
[133] TsDIAL, f. 201, op. 4a, d. 9189, p. 51.
[134] TsIAL, f. 201, op. 4a, f. 9190, p. 226pp.
[135] TsIAL, f. 201, op. 4a, f. 9189, p. 229pp.
[136] TsIAL, f. 201, op. 4a, f. 9189, p. 248pp.

the students of the local school together with her sister Sofia[137] . It is unknown when she was born.



Record of the birth and baptism of Vasyl Ocherklevych. Velykyi Liubin, November 24, 1905.

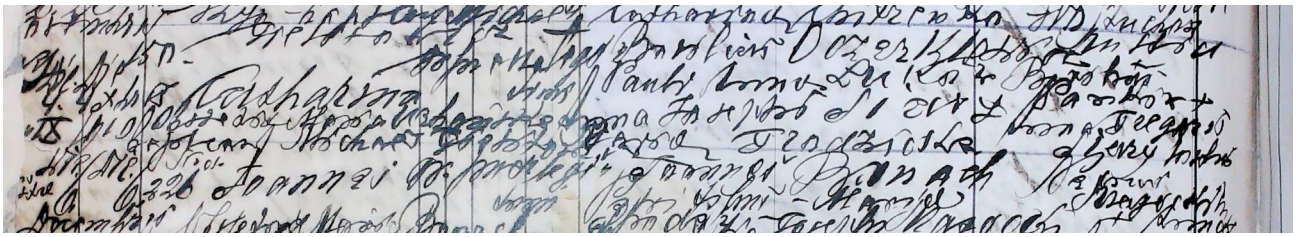
TsDIAL, f. 201, op. 4a, d. 9189, p. 51



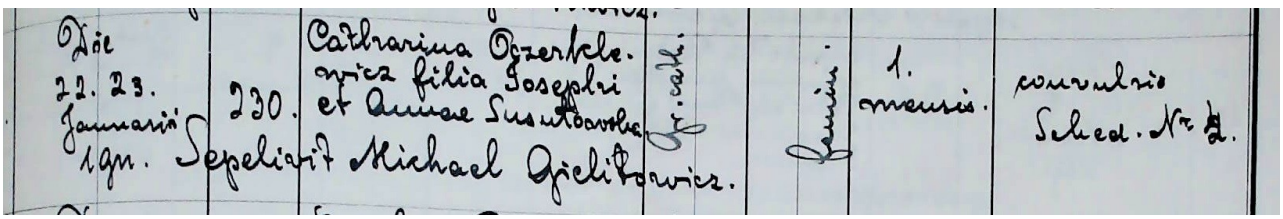
A record of the wedding of Vasyl Ocherklevych with Anna Mysko. Velykyi Liubin, September 3, 1927.

TsIAL, f. 201, op. 4a, f. 9190, p. 226pp.

6. *Kateryna Ocherklevych* was born in late December 1910. She lived only a month and died on January 22, 1911 "from convulsions"[138] .



Record of the birth and baptism of Kateryna Ocherklevych. Velykyi Lubin, December 1910. TSIAL, f. 201, op. 4a, fol. 9191, p. 220

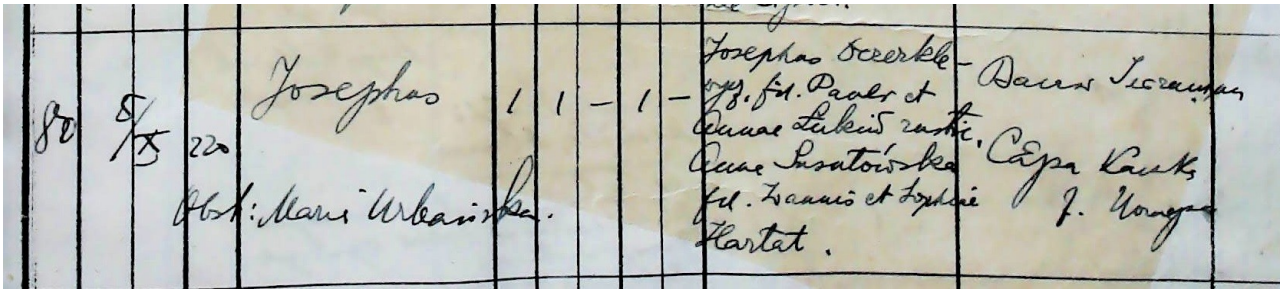


[137] TsDIAL, f. 179, op. 2, d. 1794, p. 61.
[138] TsDIAL, f. 201, op. 4a, fol. 9191, p. 220.

Death record of Kateryna Ocherklevych. Velykyi Lubin, January 22, 1911.

TSIAL, f. 201, op. 4a, p. 9191, p. 220

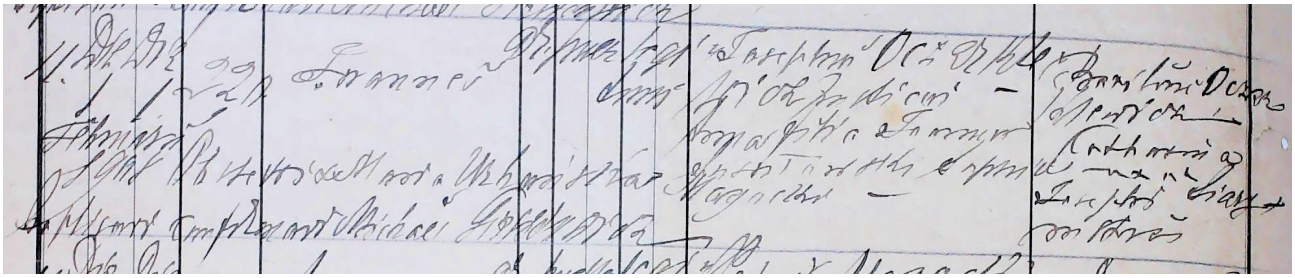
7. *Yosyp Ocherklevych* was born on October 5, 1912. His godparents are Vasyl Ilchyshyn and Kateryna Syara . [139]



Record of the birth and baptism of Yosyf Ocherklevych. Lubin the Great, October 5, 1912.

TsIAL, f. 201, op. 4a, p. 9189, fol. 132

8. Oleksandr Serhiiovych's great-grandfather, **Ivan Ocherklevych**, was born in his parents' house at number 220 in Velykyi Liuben on February 1, 1908. According to family tradition, he was baptized in the local church of St. Nicholas, with Vasyl Ocherklevych and Kateryna, the wife of Iosyp Syariy, as his godparents . [140]



Record of the birth and baptism of Ivan Ocherklevych. Velykyi Lubin, February 1, 1908.

TsDIAL, f. 201, op. 4a, d. 9189, l. 75zv.

Ivan Yosyfovych's childhood was marked by important geopolitical events in Galicia. In 1914, the First World War broke out, ending with the defeat of the Allies and the collapse of the Austro-

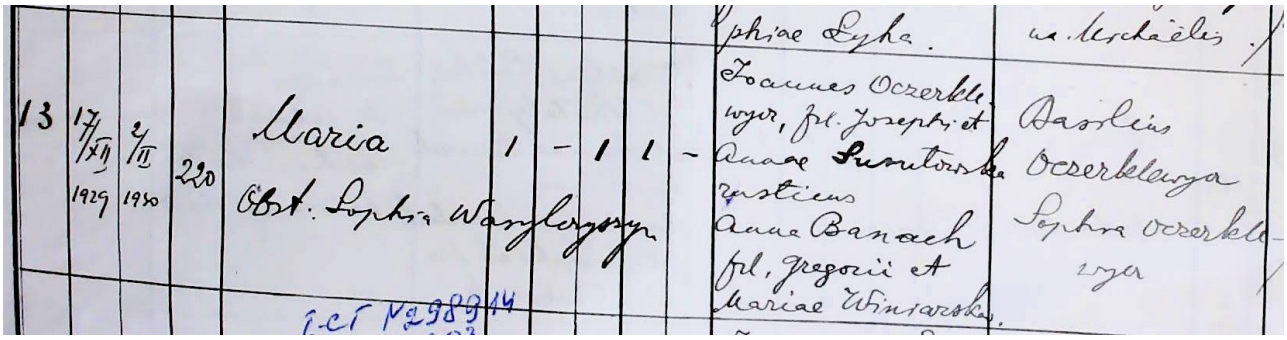
[139] TsIAL, f. 201, op. 4a, fol. 9189, p. 132.
[140] TsDIAL, f. 201, op. 4a, f. 9189, l. 75zv.

Hungarian Empire. For a short time, the Western Ukrainian People's Republic was proclaimed, but by the end of 1920 Poland had established its power in Galicia. The first postwar years were very difficult, accompanied by significant impoverishment of the population, massive epidemics of typhus and Spanish flu. In the interwar period, life slowly began to improve, but in the realities of the Second Polish Republic, Ukrainians had limited opportunities to realize their national needs. They faced the assimilationist policy of the Polish government, which was manifested in the educational process, personnel arrangements, and priorities for supporting the economy.

As he grew older, Ivan Ocherklevych married Anna, the daughter of Hryhorii Banakh and Mariia Veniarska. The bride was born on May 21, 1909. It is not known when the couple got married, as the relevant record has not been preserved. It probably happened in the late 1920s, because since then they have had children. Perhaps the wedding was not in Velykyi Liuben. We know about three of their children:

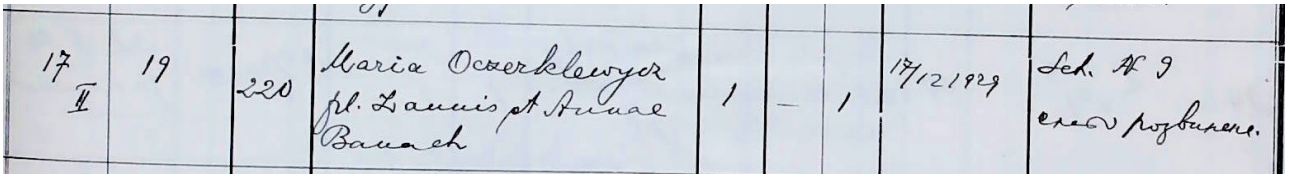
1. The eldest daughter, *Maria Ivanivna Ocherklevych*, was born on December 17, 1929. Her baptism took place more than a month later, on February 2, 1930. Her godparents were Vasyl Ocherklevych and Sofia Ocherklevych[141] . Maria died as a child, on February 17, 1930, as indicated by the priest because she was "poorly developed"[142] .

[141] TsIAL, f. 201, op. 4a, f. 9189, p. 248pp.
[142] TsIAL, f. 201, op. 4a, fol. 9191, p. 295.



Record of the birth and baptism of Maria Ocherklevych. Velykyi Lubin, December 17, 1929 / February 2, 1930.

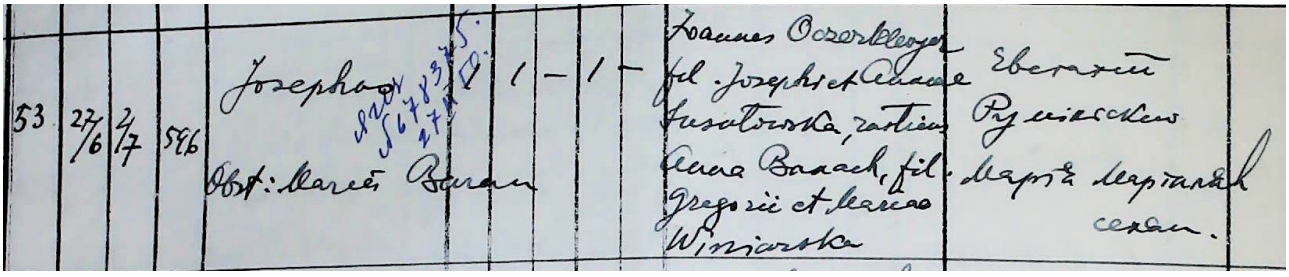
TsIAL, f. 201, op. 4a, f. 9189, p. 248pp.



Death record of Maria Ocherklevych. Velykyi Lubin, February 17, 1930.

TSIAL, f. 201, op. 4a, p. 9191, fol. 295

2. Oleksandr Serhiiovych's grandfather, **Yosyp Ivanovych Ocherklevych**, was born on June 27, 1932. His place of birth is listed as house number 546. Yosyp Ivanovych was baptized on July 2, with the godparents being Yevstakhii Rumynskyi and Mariia Martyniak. The birth record has a later note about the issuance of a passport or birth certificate in 1950 .[143]

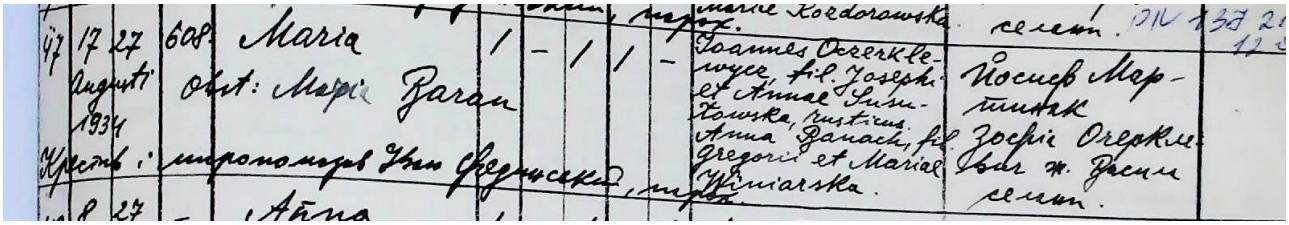


Record of the birth and baptism of Joseph Ivanovich Ocherklevych. Velykyi Lubin, June 27 / July 2, 1932.

TsIAL, f. 201, op. 4a, f. 9189, p. 272pp.

[143] TsIAL, f. 201, op. 4a, f. 9189, p. 272pp.

3. The youngest daughter, *Maria Ocherklevych*, was born on August 17, 1934. Her godparents are Joseph Martyniak and Sofia, the wife of Vasyl Ocherklevych .[144]

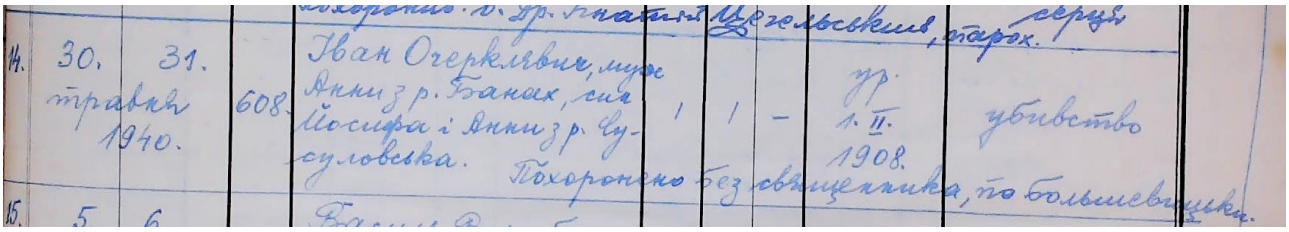


Record of the birth and baptism of Maria Ocherklevych. Velykyi Lubin, 17/27 August 1934.

TsDIAL, f. 201, op. 4a, p. 9189, fol. 287

The head of the family, Ivan Ocherklevych, tragically died on May 30, 1940. He was murdered under unknown circumstances. The priest noted that Ivan was buried "without a priest, in the Bolshevik way." But strangely enough, the death record was entered into the church metric records by the local priest[145] . The priest's note about the burial "in the Bolshevik way" may hint at the circumstances of Ivan Yosyfovych's death. Perhaps he was among those who enthusiastically welcomed the arrival of the Red Army in western Ukraine in September 1939, believed in the promise of a better life, social equality, and justice, and joined the development of Soviet institutions on the ground. This inevitably brought Ivan Ocherklevych into confrontation with the nationalist underground, which viewed such actions as collaboration with the enemy. The punishment for open cooperation with the Bolsheviks in this case was to be a demonstrative death.

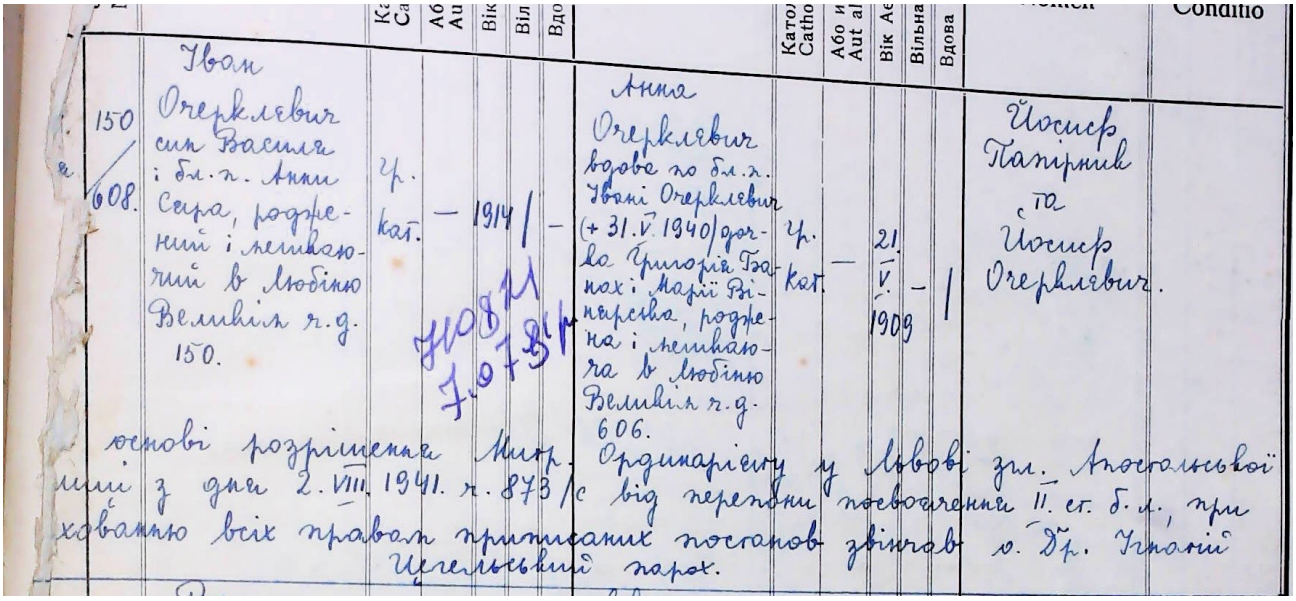
[144] TsIAL, f. 201, op. 4a, fol. 9189, p. 287.
[145] TsDIAL, f. 201, op. 4a, f. 9191, p. 340.



Death record of Ivan Ocherklevych. Velykyi Lubin, May 20, 1940.

TsIAL, f. 201, op. 4a, f. 9191, p. 340

Ivan's widow, Anna Hryhorivna, remarried in 1941 to another Ivan, also Ocherklevych, the son of Vasyl, who was a cousin to her deceased husband .[146]



A record of the wedding of Ivan Ocherklevych with Anna Ocherklevych-Banakh. Velykyi Lubin, 1941.

TsIAL, f. 201, op. 4a, p. 9190, fol. 290

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The history and genealogy of the Ocherklevych family dates back to the village of Velykyi Liubin in the second half of the seventeenth century. Oleksandr Serhiiovych's distant ancestor, Anton Ocherklevych (1761-1824), founded his family here, and his descendants live in Velykyi Liubin to this day.

[146] TsDIAL, f. 201, op. 4a, p. 9190, fol. 290.

The Ocherklevychs were not wealthy. For a long time, the family's survival and well-being was based on land and hard work on it. The land fund managed by the family was relatively small, if we compare the area to the yield of the land at that time and the number of families that were supported by these plots. According to the 1879 census, Oleksandr Serhiiovych's ancestor, Pavlo Ivanovych Ocherklevych, had a little more than 2 hectares of land at his disposal. In subsequent generations, these lands were divided up due to the need to provide for their children. Families had many children, which increased the chances of procreation, but infant mortality rates remained high. Some members of the family tried to improve their financial situation by looking for freelance work or by marrying older but wealthier widows.

In total, from the seventeenth century to 1945, six generations of the Ocherklevych family were included in the genealogical tree of Oleksandr Serhiiovych.

Explanation of the genealogy chart

It has long been a common practice among historians to draw up a family genealogy in the form of a family tree, as this is the most convenient and visual way to present the succession of generations and the personal composition of a family.

The table contains data on the years of life of the family members, information on the dates of births, deaths, and marriages. The family tree is built from the present generations to the past. It contains information on the names and patronymics of each known member of the family. The table includes maiden names of wives. Years of life are accompanied by conventional symbols:

* - birth of a member of the family. If the exact date of birth is known, the day, month, and year are given. For example, **11.01.1827* means that a member of the family was born on January 11, 1827. If the date of birth is known approximately, the notation **about 1897* means that the person was born around 1897 (marriage records gave the age of the bride and groom without specifying the exact date of birth - such a document allows determining the year of birth of the bride and groom with a possible small error).

† - death of a member of the family. The dates of death are indicated in the same format as the dates of birth. For example, the entry † 9.05.1880 means that a member of the family died on May 9, 1880. If the date of death is known approximately, the record will look like this:

† ca. 1880 - the person died around 1880, an error of 1-2 years is possible;

† before (before) 1880 - the exact date of death is unknown, but the person died before 1880;

† 1880/1885 - the exact date of the person's death is unknown, but based on the available facts, it was established that the family member died sometime between 1880 and 1885.

∞ - designation of the marriage partner of a member of the clan. It is worth noting that some members of the family had two or more marriage partners, which is also reflected in the table.

In cases where it was not possible to find information about the birth or death of individual family members, the genealogical table contains the last known years between which these individuals are mentioned in historical sources. These dates give a rough idea of the person's lifespan. For example, the record *"Yosyp Pavlovych*

*Ocherklevych, * *17.05.1869-1935*" means that the date of birth is known - May 17, 1869, but the date of death is not known. Instead, the latest documentary mention of Yosyp Pavlovych dates back to 1935. If the date of death is known, it is accompanied by the symbol †.

If the representatives of the family are written on the same line and connected by a single horizontal line, they are siblings.